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A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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Vol. 3.

BALTIMORE, JULY 1, 1866.

No. 7.

THE RINDERPEST --- PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

It was recently reported at New York, that the much dreaded Rinderpest or Cattle Murrain had broken out among the cows, in one or two places in the State of New York, but this has since been denied, and the disease referred to is described as pleuro-pneumonia. We scarcely think that the correction of the first report by the admissions made in the second benefits the matter much. To this day, among English veterinary surgeons, there has been a difference of opinion as to the exact nature of rinderpest, some of them regarding it as an acute species of pleuro-pneumonia, whilst others contend that the rinderpest is entirely a different disease. It would be well, doubtless, if the point in dispute, were accurately determined, but so far as the deadly nature of the rinderpest, or of pleuro-pneumonia respectively, is concerned, the distinction is scarcely worth making. Both are contagious. Both are generally fatal to the animal attacked, and for neither has there yet been discovered any adequate remedy.

In Germany, where both diseases, or both phases of the same disease are well known, and from whence it has spread to other countries, the authorities do not wait to reason about rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia. They well know that all remedial agents have failed hitherto, and knowing also how rapidly the disease spreads, and the immense losses that it occasions, they take a summary method of getting rid of it.— They slaughter the cattle and bury the carcasses deeply in the soil. They isolate the entire herd in which the disease has broken out, and they provide the most stringent pains and penalties for any infringement of the regulations. In England, the rinderpest, as it is generally styled, is subsiding, but there can be no doubt that if the German plan of exterminating the disease had been followed in the first instance, thousands upon thousands of cattle might have escaped the infection altogether. It was absurd in the English government to prohibit the importation of cattle after the disease had spread throughout the kingdom, such a precaution was then too late, and was necessarily valueless. It would have been

far better to have met the exigency, as the better experience of the Germans has taught them to do, by killing at once, all the cattle that were either infected or compromised, and by compensating the owners for their losses. Now, after so many thousands of cattle have fallen victims to the pest, a motion to compensate the owners has been made in the English Parliament and rejected. What would have been a small matter in the first instance, has become one involving so large a sum that Parliament hesitates to grant it. Mr. John Stuart Mill, the celebrated political economist, and at present a member of the English House of Commons, took the ground that the losses sustained by some farmers and graziers were fully made up by the gains of those whose herds escaped the infection, and that therefore it was the province of the fortunate owners of stock, to make up the losses of those who had been unfortunate, so that the amount of damage should be equally distributed among all who were engaged in raising or keeping stock, or in dairy farming. But no parliamentary enactment could legally assess upon one class of stock owners their proportion of the loss sustained by another class, and however equitable the plan of Mr. Mill may be in theory, it would have been impossible to carry it out in practice.

With respect to what is called pleuro-pneumonia; six years ago, and about this time of the year, that very disease broke out among the herd of Mr. Chenery at North Brookfield, Mass. The cattle first taken, had been recently imported from the fat pastures of Holland. The disease spread rapidly. The State Legislature was applied to for assistance, and money was appropriated, and commissioners were appointed with full powers to act promptly and efficiently in any manner the exigency of the case might require. They speedily found that there was no effectual remedy but to kill the cattle, and the cattle were killed accordingly, and by this prompt, but summary method of proceeding, the disease, whose ravages were severe, was confined within a territorial limit of twelve miles square. The Legislature compensated the owners of the cattle for their losses, and thus the danger was arrested.

We do not, of course, know whether the disease,

now reported to exist in the State of New York, is pleuro-pneumonia or not. In cases of this nature, there is usually great alarm and exaggeration. The cattle affected may be only suffering from ordinary inflammation of the lining membranes of the lungs, which would not prove either infectious or necessarily fatal. But, what we desire to impress upon our readers is this. In such weather as we have recently experienced, cold and wet days, alternating with hot suns, lung diseases among cattle are likely to be prevalent, and it may be, that cases of actual pleuro-pneumonia may occur. In such event, the sharpest remedy is the only one to be relied upon.—The disease must be stamped out at once to prevent its spreading, and if the loss to the owners of the cattle is severe, they should be indemnified either by the county or by the State.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.

There are large numbers of German immigrants now arriving at the port of Baltimore, owing to the facilities afforded by our ocean steamers to Liverpool, and some also come by sailing vessels direct from Bremen and other German ports. Most of these immigrants depart westward almost immediately on their arrival, and although the State Commissioner of Immigration has sought, we believe, to induce them to remain among us, we fear that his unaided efforts have been, and will continue to be, ineffectual. What is most needed is the co-operation of our farmers and planters. Without this, any scheme for promoting foreign immigration into this State must necessarily fail. With this assistance much might be done. The war, which is now imminent in Germany, will have two effects. The first effect will be to increase immigration to this country—all the free towns of Germany are, even now, crowded with men anxious to escape military service, and with their families. Large numbers also, have set out for England, with a view to escape reclamation, and are waiting a passage to our shores. All who can escape hereafter, will. In Prussia, the war is excessively unpopular in the agricultural districts, and every means that it is possible to devise, will be resorted to, for the purpose of evading military duty. For these reasons, the tide of German immigration will, at first, be largely increased.—But the moment that war commences, and the States involved in the war become completely compromised, all the citizens of those States, throughout the whole length and breadth of Germany, that are not already drafted into the various corps now organizing, will be subjected to close surveillance, and immigration will cease. Under these circumstances, our farmers and planters will find it to their interest to consult together, for the purpose of agreeing upon some com-

bined plan of action, whereby they may secure the services of at least a portion of these immigrants.—We believe that the time is particularly opportune for them to take this action, and we hold the agricultural value of these immigrants so high, that we should be sorry if they were suffered to pass westward, instead of being offered inducements to remain among us. We know what they do not. We know that in this State they would have advantages they cannot find at the west. But it is necessary that they should have a practical experience of this fact before we can expect to divert the tide of immigration into home channels. If we cannot do much this season, we shall at least be laying the groundwork for more extensive operations when the war in Germany is over. That war will be terrible whilst it lasts, but it cannot last long.

The Italian movement, which ended in the conquest of all the Austrian provinces on the Italian peninsula, with the exception of Venitia, was consummated in a campaign which was only of forty-seven days duration. The war, now so menacing, and so difficult to avoid, will in like manner, be short, sharp and bloody, and at its termination, thousands of German families will find themselves impoverished, and will seek to mend their broken fortunes by immigration. It is our duty to provide in time for this contingency, and it is for this reason that we have urged our friends to take the matter into serious consideration. It is a work of time to change a current, that has for years forced its passage in one direction, into another and a new channel. But it can be done, and done most efficiently, if the proper means are taken to modify it.

Of all the nations of Europe, the Germans are the most gregarious. They delight in flocking together, and if little colonies of them are established in our State, they will form the nuclei, around which other German immigrants will gather. They are, moreover, a quiet, industrious and frugal people, and wherever they settle, their patient industry is such that the lands they occupy, invariably improve under their ownership or tenancy. Surely it were well for us, in the present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of our labor system, to take this matter into consideration.

TENNESSEE is showing up great mineral wealth. Near Cleveland is one of the largest copper mines in the world. Iron ore, tin, coal, marble, rock crystals, gypsum, paints, salts, and nitrous earths abound in the eastern section of the State. Gold has been found near the Georgia line. The whole section of country along the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad exhibits unmistakable evidences of petroleum. A flowing oil well has been struck near Tullahoma.

ANSWER TO DORCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, DORCHESTER Co., Md.

To the Editors of Maryland Farmer :

I wish to ask you a few questions—if you can find time to answer them, I shall feel myself obliged. Before putting the questions, I would say, my farm is a light, sandy loam, with a good firm clay subsoil, the greater part of it capable of making a barrel and a half of good merchantable corn per thousand, and about two-thirds able to produce from four to six bushels of wheat for one seeded. The land does not throw out, unless the winter is uncommonly severe.

Now what I wish to know is—What kind of grass seed is most likely to do well on such land? Is it not better to seed the grass in the fall, as soon as my wheat is in? Will not clover, timothy or orchard grass, seeded with wheat, stand the winter equally as well as the wheat? Does orchard grass, make either hay or grazing, equal to clover or timothy? No stock of any description will be allowed to run upon the field I may seed this fall, until the spring of 1868; under such circumstances, what will be the smallest amount of seed, of the kind you recommend, that I must use per acre?

I am well aware of the advantage of thick seeding, but you must remember that seeds cost heavily; and that those of us who could once have spared \$50 for such purposes, find it harder now to spend half the amount.

ANSWER.

We are much obliged to our friend from Dorchester, for the practical kindness which he has evinced for the *Farmer*, and will endeavor to answer, as satisfactorily as possible, the questions he has put to us.

1st. His land, he tells us, is a light sandy loam, with a good clay subsoil.

If the subsoil is of good quality, he can very readily improve that land by ploughing it deeply in the fall of the year and turning up a portion of the subsoil to the winter, when the frosts will break it down and render it fit to mix with the surface soil, which will improve the texture of the latter, enable it to stand a drouth better, and will make it by the admixture, a better wheat, and a better corn land than it is at present. Of course, we cannot at this distance, know anything about the quality of the subsoils but in the absence of, an analysis we should seriously advise him to break up a few acres quite deeply in the manner we have suggested, and plant them to corn the succeeding spring, as a test of the matter. We say to *corn* because the frequent stirring that corn requires will aerate and pulverize the new soil added to the old, and sweeten it by contact with the atmosphere. It may be, that the full effect of this modification of the soil will not be experienced the first season, as it requires some time to render soluble, the fertilizing constituents locked up in a good subsoil; but it would tell finely the ensuing season, if the land were then put down to oats and clover, allowed to remain in clover for two years, plastering the clover with a bushel of plaster to the acre each spring, and turning under the second crop of clover and seed.

2d. The best kind of grass seed for such land

would be clover and orchard grass. But no attempt should be made to put down to the finer grasses until the land is sufficiently rich to bear them. We are satisfied that the land in question would require some additional assistance in this respect before converting it to pasturage. Our friend should, therefore, seed with clover only at first, as we have advised above, and then, after the clover has been turned under, seed orchard grass with an admixture of clover, for pasturage or hay.

3d. It is decidedly better to seed clover in the spring, and the orchard grass may be seeded at the same time. We have known, however, most excellent stands of orchard grass by seeding in the fall and reseeded with orchard grass and clover in the spring, so as to make assurance doubly sure. But, whether orchard grass is seeded in the spring or fall makes really but little difference, as it stands the seasons well. On the other hand, we should not advise seeding clover at any other time than in the spring. It is tender in its earlier stages, and the young plants; having but little root-hold, would almost certainly be winter-killed.

4th. Orchard grass *does* stand the winter equally as well as the wheat among which it may be seeded. Clover does not; but timothy, on a proper soil, does also. The soil our friend refers to, is scarcely adapted to timothy. It is too light, and would require a large admixture of clay. On light soils and uplands, timothy, however well set, will not last long. It has a bulbous root which is easily affected by dry weather. The best soil for timothy is a cool, moderately moist, compact, clay loam.

5th. Orchard grass makes a better pasturage, but a rather less valuable hay than timothy. It ranks next to timothy. It is better than timothy for this reason. Timothy, after cutting or grazing recovers slowly, whilst orchard grass starts vigorously at once. Timothy, until it has acquired a thick sod, will not bear the weight of cattle without injury.—Orchard grass may be trodden over almost with impunity. The objections to orchard grass are its coarseness and its tendency to grow in bunches.—Both objections may readily be obviated by thick seeding—say from 2 to 3 bushels to the acre, giving the preference to the latter quantity. We regard the orchard grass, when properly managed, as the hardiest and most valuable of all our grasses, as it stands the drouth better than any other except red-top, which is too fine for general cultivation, and besides, less nutritive.

In seeding this fall, sow, if you will, one bushel and a half of orchard grass to the acre with the wheat, and in the spring, sow separately, a peck of clover to the acre and another bushel of orchard grass—or sow both in the spring, at the rate of a peck of clover seed to from 2 to 3 bushels of orchard

grass. But we should ourselves desire, before seeding orchard grass, to grow a crop of clover and turn it under the second season, which would ensure, if the clover grew heavily, a first-rate stand of orchard grass when seeded with the next wheat crop. We believe we have thus answered all the questions put to us by our friend, and we take pleasure in doing so.

TURNING THE FURROW DOWN THE HILL.

Editors Maryland Farmer:

My object in writing this article is to gain information solely. What I wish most to know is—Why farmers continue, “year after year,” in *skinning* the tops and sides of their hills, by turning the furrow *down the hill*? thereby denuding the sides and tops of the soil—at the rate of about four inches—for every furrow eight inches deep, and, in time, adding the best portions of his high land to his meadow, or low grounds—which are *fully* capable of “taking care of themselves.” My plan is, and has been, to *reverse* my plowing *always*; and the result has convinced me that it is the only means by which their places on the sides of hills can be effectually prevented, or entirely cured. The best plow for *my use* is the one which turns the best furrow up hill—any of them do pretty well in a contrary direction. I bought a *poor* farm in this county in 1857; and if my attention had not been occupied *otherwise* during four years of the interval, should have been “out of the woods” by this time. As it is, I do not despair; and shall continue my old system on the “high pressure principle,” putting on my land *rather more* than I take from it.

GLENOVER—Culpeper C. H., Va.

ANSWER.

The theory and practice of our correspondent are entirely at variance with the opinions generally entertained on the subject on which he treats. We do not know what sort of hillsides he alludes to; but if the slopes are very steep, to throw the furrow up hill would not only be **very** difficult, but must at best be very imperfectly performed. Considerable portion of the soil would inevitably fall back into the furrow after the passage of the plough. On moderate declivities the thing could be done; but we doubt if even there it can be done satisfactorily. In turning the sod downwards—and this can only be perfectly performed with a good hillside plough—two objects are attained. First, a complete reversal of the sod or soil; second, an ample depth of soil. Our correspondent regards this deep ploughing of hillsides as injurious, and as adding the best portion of the high land to the meadow. If this were indeed so we should be the last to advise it. But is it the fact? Our experience is to the contrary.—We hold that deep ploughing on hill sides will do more to prevent washing, than shallow ploughing. The reason appears to us to be obvious. In shallow ploughing, such as must necessarily occur if the furrow is turned up hill, the amount of loosened soil cannot exceed a few inches, and below this is either

a firm subsoil or very probably hard pan. Now, as soon as such a thin layer of loose soil is saturated by heavy rains, it is apt to slide off the hard pan towards the meadow below. It is, in point of fact, floated away, leaving nothing behind but the subsoil. If, however, double the depth of surface soil had been obtained by turning the furrow down hill, then, in that case, an immense amount of water is absorbed and entire saturation would very rarely take place. We grant, however, that where a body of water from still higher lands is collected into a narrow channel and forces its way down a depression in the hill side, it must carry everything with it. But where such depressions occur, it is advisable to keep the line of indentation in grass—never ploughing it at all, and thus obviate the difficulty. We think, therefore, our correspondent is wrong both in theory and practice, and we are sure he will be glad to have our reasons fairly stated, so that he and others may see why it is we cannot agree with him in this matter.—EDS. FARMER.

MANURING WINTER WHEAT.—Prof. Campbell says: Some farmers put off the application of their stable and yard manure to wheat until winter or spring. When this is done, they are usually but poorly compensated for their labor. Winter wheat has two periods of growth; the first in autumn, and the second during the following spring or summer. The vigor of the crop in its second period, generally depends very much upon the healthful development of those parts of the roots which are natural to the first or autumn period. If, then, manure is incorporated with the soil at the time of sowing, the impulse given to the wheat plants in autumn is almost certain to continue until the crop is matured—unless some *physical* cause comes in to prevent, such as drouth or the depredation of insects. But when manure is spread upon fall wheat in winter or spring, it comes too late. The basis of a good crop is not there. As well might you expect to make a great ox from a stunted calf, as to make a good crop in such a case as this.”

URINE.—Prepare a system of spouts and reservoirs in your barns and outhouses for the preservation of the liquid voidings of your domestic animals of all kinds. This is an article of great efficiency in promoting the growth of plants. If allowed to stand until it becomes putrid, its effects are more immediate than that of any other stimulant, not even excepting soap-suds. When applied to plants it tends to preserve them from the attacks of insects, and also, at the same time, imparts new energy to the circulatory and assimilating system. No article is more desirable for irrigating gardens. It should be saved in large quantities.—*Selected.*

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for July.

Throughout this month there is always a press of work, and wherever there is a deficiency of labor extra exertion will be required to keep matters from going behindhand. Not only is this the case, but from the extremely high wages demanded by harvest hands the work will have to be well systematized and carried on with the smallest number of operatives. We have said frequently, and we here repeat it, that farmers and planters having large areas under cultivation must place their main reliance upon labor-saving machines. They will be found much more economical, simply as doing away with a number of field hands who would otherwise be required; but when we come to consider that any delay in getting the crop well secured may cause serious loss, the still greater advantage of labor saving machines becomes at once apparent. On all large farms mowing and reaping machines are indispensable, and where there are good, sweet, dry well-constructed granaries it would be of service to get the wheat thrashed out and cleaned and stored away as early as possible—not necessarily for immediate sale, but that it may be ready for the best market at the best time. With the corn backward, as it generally will be found this season, it is of importance that it should be worked well before harvest commences, and taken up again immediately after harvest is over; but on no account should the corn be left to care for itself if the soil is crusted over or is growing up to weeds. The work for the month is as follows:

CUTTING WHEAT.

In harvesting wheat do not suffer it to become dead ripe. When the straw begins to turn yellow below the ear, and the grain, if pressed between the finger and thumb, is no longer in the milky state but acquires the consistence of dough, commence at once to cut. There is a great advantage in cutting wheat at this stage of its growth. It secures the grain from shattering, and the grain itself is plumper and heavier and makes a better flour.—Barley, however, should not be cut until it is fully ripe, and in harvesting great care should be taken not to break off the heads, as they are very brittle.

Securing Cut Grain.—To guard against contingencies, and unless there promises to be a continuance of fine weather, never, as a rule, cut more grain than can be raked, bound and shocked up the same day. If the state of the atmosphere portends rain, cap the shocks carefully as you go.

Cultivation of Corn.

If the corn is very backward, and this is certainly the case this season, it is better to employ an extra force in the harvest field than that the corn should suffer. We fear in many sections the corn crop will have to be the main dependence of the farmer, as the wheat and oat crops are represented to be very light. Ordinarily, the corn ought to be so advanced as to be ready to lay by at harvest time, but the cold and wet spring, and the inclement weather have prevented this almost universally throughout the middle and border States—so the hoe and the cultivator must be kept going throughout the whole period of harvest if that be necessary. Remember this, the deeper the soil is ploughed in the first instance, the finer it is pulverized by after cultivation, and the cleaner it is kept, the more certain will be the chances of a good crop.

HAY HARVESTING.

Commence cutting grass for hay whilst the leaves and stems are green. For the finer grasses, cut them whilst in bloom; for clover, commence harvesting as soon as half the heads are beginning to turn brown. As a general rule, cut the heaviest clover first, and if it has lodged or is in danger of lodging, do not leave it until it is properly saved.—One shower may not seriously injure it, but our summer climate is sometimes capricious, and many showers may follow in succession and damage the clover irreparably. After it is cut, let it remain in the swath until it has partially dried. Do not strew it as you would the finer grasses, but carefully turn it over in the swath after the dew is off in the morning, and if the day should prove fine, cock it up the same evening. Let it remain a couple of days in cock, and then transfer it to the stack, the barrack or the barn.

MILLET.

Wherever the hay crop threatens to be deficient a good substitute will be found in millet; a rich sandy loam, or a light micaceous, or rotten rock soil is best adapted to grow millet in perfection. It bears drought remarkably well, and on good soil will bring heavy crops. It may either be sown in drills, or broadcast. If in drills, lay off the rows from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches apart. If broadcast is the general mode, sow from four to five pecks of seed to the acre. Sow as early in the month as possible. From the middle to the close of June would have been the better time.

LATE POTATOES.

Keep the earth well stirred about the late potatoes. If they require assistance, top dress them with a mixture of ashes, salt and plaster. Ashes and woods earth mixed with a little slacked lime will assist the growth of the potato greatly.

TURNIPS.

Choose a light soil for turnips if it can be had.—If it cannot, plough deep and thoroughly harrow until it is finely pulverized. If Ruta Bagas are sown, the best time for seeding is the beginning of the month. It is preferable to sow them in drills three feet apart, the drills being previously manured with a rich compost or well-rotted stable manure, or liberally dusted with one of the commercial fertilizers containing some ammonia and a liberal supply of phosphates. After this is done ridge up as if for potatoes. Now flatten down the crown of the drills, either with the back of a rake, or by running a light roller over them. Finally run a light furrow along the center of the ridge, about half an inch deep, and sow the seed. Keep the ground clean and well stirred subsequently with the hoe and cultivator, and if the season is favorable, you may count upon securing a good crop.

If turnips are sown about the middle of July—which is rather early—choose the white Norfolk and purple top—we like the latter best of all—and treat them in the manner suggested for Ruta Bagas. If broadcasted for the purpose of seeding the land to grass, a custom, however, which we do not advise, unless the land is duly cleaned. See that the land is made very rich and use about a pound of seed to the acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

This grain should be sown not later than the second week in the month—earlier if possible. If the land is porous, give it a moderate top-dressing of wood ashes and bone dust—say ten bushels of the former to five of the latter—or better still, give it a dressing of 200 lbs. of phosphatic guano.

ORCHARDS.

Look to your orchards. See that the trunks and limbs of the apple trees are kept in a clean and healthy condition. If they are scabby, mossy or diseased, scrape them well and apply to the bark a mixture composed of equal parts of whale oil and soft-soap. Cut the black knots from the cherry trees and burn them. Cherries, apricots, plums and pears may be budded towards the close of the month.

SETTING FENCE POSTS.—John M. Canterbury in *Colman's Rural World*, says:—Permit me to offer a few hints in regard to setting Fence Posts. In the first place have your posts well seasoned—stake off your fence row as you want the fence to run—take a side plow and plow your fence row—elevate in the center one foot above the surface—pulverize the ground well and then sow it down in Blue Grass. By so doing you will preserve your posts ten years longer, and save one line of boards at the bottom, and your fence will stand firmly against the winds.

Garden Work for July.

No extra labor in the garden during this month can entirely make up for neglecting to attend to matters which should have been attended to earlier—still energy and activity even now may compensate, in some respects, for those losses that have been perhaps unavoidable. Lose no time, therefore, in doing all that is required to be done, and keep the growing crops in good condition. Well rotted manure or rich compost cannot be too liberally supplied in garden culture, and especially manures that abound in nitrogen. Always, therefore, save manure enough from the field crops to keep the garden well dressed.

Old Garden Beds.—See that the beds from which the earlier crops have been taken are cleared off, bountifully manured and spaded up deeply and well pulverized, ready to receive the seed or to set out the plants for winter use.

Melons.—Keep the melon beds well earthed up, light as an ash heap, and perfectly free of weeds. Water frequently of an evening after sunset during dry weather. Do the same by canteleupes, cymbkins, cucumbers, &c. Take especial care not to bruise the vines in working them, and pinch off the terminal buds to throw the vines into fruit and to prevent them from straggling too far.

Cucumbers for Pickling.—Prepare a bed and set out the plants in due time to give a good supply of gherkins for pickles.

Melons for Mangoes.—Get ready a piece of ground early in the month. Lay it off in hills six feet apart. Manure each hill with three shovelfull of manure, the richest that can be had from the barnyard. Sow the melon seed three to each hill, and when the plants are well up, keep them growing rapidly by constant working of the soil and by freely watering during dry weather.

Ruta Bagas.—Not later than the middle of the month sow Ruta Baga seed. For suggestions in regard to preparation of the land and after culture see Farm Work elsewhere in the present number. If other varieties of the yellow turnip are seeded, such as *Dale's Hybrid* or *Yellow Aberdeen*, they may be seeded a month later. The white turnips should not be seeded, as a rule, earlier than the 1st of August in this latitude.

Dwarf Beans.—Plant a few rows of dwarf beans every week during the month, to keep up a supply in succession. As the season is usually hot, water freely and liberally three or four times a week.

Cauliflowers.—If cauliflower plants have been grown in a bed prepared for them, and are of sufficient size to set out, do the work at once. Take the occasion of a rain, or a moist, cloudy day for this work. If no rain falls in season, puddle the

roots of the plants and set out, and then shade and water them.

Cabbage Plants.—These must now be set out for fall and winter use, and as early in the month as possible. Flat Dutch and Savoy are best for this purpose. The soil should be made very rich—too rich it cannot be—and any deficiency of rain must be made up by frequent watering.

Small Salading.—Continue to sow small salading of every kind every week during the month.

Celery.—Set out celery plants for the main crop.

Lettuce.—Set out Lettuce plants as they continue to grow large enough, and sow lettuce seed for additional supplies at intervals of ten days.

Radishes.—Sow Radish seed every week or ten days for a succession.

Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers.—These plants ought to have been set out last month. If that opportunity was lost, plant at once. Manure well, keep the ground light and clean and water freely.

Spinach.—Toward the close of the month drill in a few rows of spinach for early fall use. The ground for this vegetable must be made very rich.

Peas.—Plant a few rows of the early kind of garden peas, at intervals of ten days, to come into use in September. Choose a shady situation and water frequently.

Leeks.—Transplant these during the early part of the month.

Pot and Medicinal Herbs.—Gather these. Dry them in the shade or in some airy place, and pack them carefully away.

Propagation of Herbs.—Continue to set out slips of sage, thyme, lavender, hyssop, winter savory, &c. of this year's growth. Water them well and frequently until they take root.

CUT WORM AND CORN GRUB KILLER.—Dr. ASA FITCH, the Entomologist of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, says:—I doubt not you have noticed in plowed fields a large black beetle, with most brilliant golden dots placed in rows on its back. It is the *Calosoma calidum* of entomologists, and its eggs produce the *corn grub killer*, of which you send a specimen in the tin box. It is a most inveterate foe of the cut worm, grasping the worm in its strong jaws, and in spite of its violent writhing and struggling, securely holding it, and when it finds these worms in plenty, it gorges and surfeits itself upon them till it is so glutted and distended it is scarcely able to stir—for it never knows how to let a cut worm alone when it meets with one.—It is continually hunting these worms, feeding on nothing else, if it can obtain them. Both it and the golden dotted beetle which produces it, therefore, should never be harmed."

Leached and Unleached Ashes.

We have been repeatedly met with the assertion, from time to time, that unleached ashes were more valuable as a manure than leached ashes. Thinking that some reason might be given for an opinion so widely at variance with what had seemed to us as the true theory, we have been led of late, to examine the whole subject a little more critically.

The generally received impression among farmers has been, that the most important element in ashes was the potash, while they have overlooked the fact that the silex or sand in plants was quite necessary to the growth of plants as the potash. The stalks of wheat, corn, hops and other plants, require silex in their composition. They will not grow without it and produce fruit. But here comes a difficulty. Silex, or sand, will not dissolve in pure water, as we all know, but how, then, does it become food for plants. If silex is mixed with potash, we can melt it in a furnace and form glass. If it is mixed with potash and held in water or steam, it will dissolve a portion of it. So when ashes are leached, a portion of the silex is rendered soluble by the potash, and thus the silex, potash, lime and other elements are already in a state of solution and ready to be used as food for plants. But unleached ashes are not in that condition, their elements are, as it were, separated from each other, and their action in the soils is slow at first, but will undoubtedly last longer than leached ashes. Acting on this principle, we have thought that experiments should be instituted by saturating unleached ashes with water, two or three weeks before using them, making use of just water enough so as not to have it run off in the form of lye. We cannot but think that they would prove a most powerful manure, and we recommend a trial of unleached ashes by our farmers in the manner we here suggest, with the expectation that they will report for our columns the results.—*Maine Farmer*.

HAVANA TOBACCO.—There is no reason why Havana tobacco should not be raised here. The thing has been tested in various parts of the country with more or less success. The main thing is—the seed should be got from Cuba—not for one year, but for each year, as the plants will deteriorate if grown from seed raised here. A warm locality is an advantage. It may be cultivated closer than the ordinary tobacco, as the plant is smaller. The treatment, however, is about the same. Let the thing be tested in a small way. There are some localities, no doubt, that will grow it to advantage, and make it more remunerative than any other production.—This can only be ascertained by test.—*Colman's Rural World*.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE FUTURE OF MARYLAND.

BY ATUXENT PLANTER.

* When we look at the geographical position of our State—in the center of the Atlantic slope,—with the splendid Chesapeake Bay, an inland sea, dividing the State nearly, lying in its bosom as a pearl of great price, for it is exhaustless in the luxuries its waters afford, and thereby a source of immense wealth to the people, and properly managed might be made to yield great revenue to the State, thereby lessening State taxes, for most of it would be eventually paid by strangers who are even now the largest consumers of its productions; the measureless coal beds, the iron-ores, copper, gold, pipe-clay, granite and marble quarries; the great water-power afforded by her splendid rivers; her large forests of ship-timber, her harbors and secure inlets for ships and smaller vessels; the great number and profitable fisheries; the various manufactories and large flour mills; the number and importance of her Rail Roads and other works of internal improvement; her cities and thriving villages, and last and most important, the City of Baltimore, now having direct communication by steam vessels with Europe, and with her fast increasing population, the wealth, intelligence, enterprise and industry of its people giving evidence that her destiny is to be, if not the first, certainly the second city in the Union, and unsurpassed by none in healthy location and other natural advantages;—looking thus at her geographical and physical position, who can doubt that her population must increase beyond compare with any of her sister States, and along with population, prosperity and wealth.

When all the advantages and inducements she offers are made known to the enterprise of the world, men of means, worth and integrity will seek a home in her borders;—merchants and manufacturers, millers and miners, mechanics, first-class laborers, gardeners, farmers, shepherds, herdsmen, dairymen and men of every class from over-stocked Europe will flock here rather than continue their journey to the far West, the cold North or the hot South, because here they will get all they seek for—happy homes and remunerative employment, with a climate similar to that of sunny France, and be within ten days travel of the homes they left behind them, writing and receiving an answer within a month. These are immense advantages that hardly any other State in the Union can offer. Well, only let the State fill up, and what will be the situation of our native property holders—they then can sell their lands for a fair price, or they can tenant them out in small farms, or graze, and grow cereals, fruit, vegetables, cultivate the vine and make wine, all of which will be vastly remunerative with such an increased and increasing population, so that our land can be made to flow with milk and honey, wine and oil. To accomplish this, much will depend upon our present population, upon our merchants, farmers, mechanics, capitalists and professional men. Every man should be up and doing, have no narrow and contracted views, no jealous rivalry, but cherish a noble impulse to aid and sustain every enterprise and effort in which his neighbor may engage. Let the merchants import what

our own manufactories cannot yield; the capitalists aid in the spread of commerce and internal communications of trade and travel, by building railroads and ships. Let the farmers raise all the stock, grain, vegetables and fruit that it is possible; *import labor*; rent out or lease portions of their farms, and require a certain number of acres to be cultivated in grapes, or fruit trees, and see well to the adornment, by flowers, trees, fruits and vines, of their homesteads, paying attention to their private roads and the public roads, their buildings and fences, stock, &c. All these things being done, the country would soon blossom as the rose, and the solitary emigrant would be charmed, and write glowing descriptions home, and thereby induce a brother or sister or friend to leave the fatherland and come to a smiling land of plenty, where industry and thrift would be sure to succeed. When two came, soon after four would come, and so on by arithmetical progression, until the valleys would be filled with small farmers, each acre producing what ten did under the slave system. The towns and manufactories would fill up, adding thousands to the consumers; and so, too, that class would be swelled by a hundred thousand digging in the bowels of the earth for coal, minerals, stone, &c.

Let wealthy professional men, come out or send out their families in the cool country, away from noise and dust of city life, build rural cottages and dwellings, and have ornamental grounds and conservatories, importing practical gardeners from Europe, thus introducing a few hundred such useful and much needed class of men in the State each year. The facilities offered by the steam ships from Baltimore to Europe for such importations, render it easy of accomplishment.

Farmers should turn their attention to the improvements of their soil, not by buying these high priced manures, but sowing more grass seed and keeping more stock, thereby increasing the manure heap, to make rich the smaller quantity of land worked. Cultivate but little land, and make that little productive in the highest degree. Plant trees, grow fruits in every variety, and vegetables—the demand for these being inexhaustible and the market value remunerative. Every neighborhood should combine to secure a great public work such as a canal, rail road or plank road, leading to a large market town, to facilitate the transportation of their products to market. Next, by joint enterprise, make firm, hard, roads of easy grades, from each farm to the great thoroughfare. To do this the first important step, those who have not the capital, should mortgage or sell a part of their lands, or give it to the company which builds the road or canal. Why? Because he who owns 400 acres of land, now thirty miles from market, would be richer, by owning 300 acres brought within five miles of a rail road—or if directly on the road, would be richer with only two hundred acres. To illustrate—suppose A. owns 400 acres of land worth now \$40 per acre, which would be \$16,000, he gives away 100 acres, by which he is brought within one mile of a Railroad, would not the balance of his farm—300 acres—be doubled in value, which would be \$24,000? Thus, by giving away one-fourth of his land, he would be the actual gainer of \$8,000 upon the original amount. In a majority of cases, the property would be worth not a third more, but double and twice double the first value. When the Washington Branch Railroad was made, the lands along the entire route could have been bought

for from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and now nowhere within five miles on either side, can an acre be purchased for less than from \$15 to \$150 per acre. It is a conceded fact, that the increased value of the lands through which a rail road passes will pay the first cost of the road.

Every square mile contains six hundred acres, each of these acres being within one mile of a rail road would be increased in value at least \$20.—Now, suppose a road sixty miles long can be built and put in running order for \$2,000,000—that is the calculation at the present high prices of material and labor, where the ground is favorable. We have, then, 36,000 acres on each side of the road, being 72,000 acres, increased in value \$20 per acre, which is \$1,440,000. The next adjoining 72,000 acres being only two miles off the road, would be increased in value certainly half as much, which gives us \$720,000, which added to the \$1,440,000 makes \$2,160,000, being \$160,000 over the cost of the road by the increased value of the lands lying along its route only two miles distant on each side. This increase of value would only be the increased *real value*, due to the nearness with which the land itself was brought to some public mart, but only think of the inestimable collateral resources of wealth the road would open in the articles of wood, timber, iron ore, building sand, clay, stone and granite, &c., now lying hid in mother earth, or growing on its surface, worse than useless.

The institution of slavery having been swept away, our great staples, tobacco and grain, can be no longer cultivated with profit, even if the negro would work industriously; but liberty has so demoralized the race that they have become a nuisance, and "stench in the nostrils of our people," and ought to be got rid of as quickly as possible, that he may live comfortably with such people as are willing to fraternize with him, and in any and every way, socially and politically, participate with him in "*equal rights*."

It is clear to my mind, that a bright future is before Maryland, if the freed negro can be got rid of, and white labor substituted. If the people will unite and build works of Internal improvement and the farmers make good farm and county roads—subdivide their farms—cultivate but little land—graze, rear stock—establish dairies and feed hogs—grow a variety of crops—in a word, have a mixed husbandry, and to a certain extent imitate the English system of lease-hold estates, instead of the present yearly renting for shares of crops—if this is done, all may be better than we can reasonably look for, if not, all will be lost as things now are going. Let the watchword be, *import labor and encourage the immigration of capital and enterprise*.

I defer to another time, a few words upon mixed husbandry and such crops as may be most profitable for culture during the present "chrysalis state," as Spinner properly calls it, of agriculture in Maryland.

PRODUCTIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT MANURES, as stated by N. Girardin in his *Traité Elementaire d'Agriculture*.—Supposing a piece of land without manure gives a yield of three times the quantity of seed sown; the same land manured with vegetable manure will give 5 times the seed; with farm-yard manure, 7 times; pigeon dung, 9 times; horse dung, 10 times; human urine, 12, and human excrement, 14 times the seed sown.

SPURRY—*Spergula Arvensis*.

MILTON, Northumberland Co., Pa., May 30, 1866.

Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 22d ult. has come to hand. You say, "We have had a number of enquiries from subscribers relative to *Spurry* (*Spergula Arvensis*.) described by you in your essay on 'Green Manuring and Manures;' (see U. S. Agricultural Report for 1864, pages 299-328.) Can you give us the information they ask—whether seeds can be obtained in this country, at what price, or where to be had; how much seed to an acre, and how it succeeds here? If not asking too much, we should be pleased to hear from you on the subject. From your description, it would seem to suit the sandy soil of the lower counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland."

Permit me to say, in reply, that we have no seeds of the *Spurry* plant in this region of Pennsylvania, nor am I able to say whether its seeds can be obtained in any part of our country, nor what its price would be per bushel. I have no personal knowledge of *Spurry*, never having seen or experimented with it, for all that I have written concerning it has been derived from what I considered reliable sources of information. If you desire a more extended account of *Spurry* than I have given you in my essay on "Green Manuring and Manures," you can find it our U. S. Patent Office Agricultural Report for 1845, page 979; the "Practical Treatise on Manures," prepared by the British Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, page 171; and R. L. Allen's "American Farm Book," pages 76 and 125—the latter page of Allen's containing a *pictorial* view of *Spurry*.

The Rev. C. W. Howard, associate editor of the "*Southern Cultivator*," published at Kingston, in the State of Georgia, writing of *Spurry* in his valuable essay entitled "Grasses for the South," says: "*Spurry*. This plant, which has been called the 'clover of sandy lands,' has been unsuccessfully tried at this place. The growth was meagre and valueless. It is possible it might thrive on lands containing *more sand*," (U. S. Ag. Report, 1860, page 240.) And hence it is probable that *Spurry* "would suit the sandy soil of the lower counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland," very well. At all events, it is worthy of carefully conducted trials. And I think our National Agricultural Department at Washington would do well to procure some *pure* and *fresh* *Spurry* seeds from France, Belgium or Germany, and have them so packed before shipping as to guard the seeds from all injuries of dampness while on shipboard—a matter of great importance in procuring seeds of any kind from foreign climes.

In regard to the question, "how much *Spurry* seed should be sown to an acre," Mr. Bossin in his communication "On the Gigantic *Spurry*," (*Spergula Maxima*), in the "*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles et Pratiques*" for 1841, a French periodical, says: "For my sowing I have employed for a morgen, (25 to 30 acres of land,) 4 to 5 kilogrammes of seed. I believe that in fertile lands from 3 to 3½ kilogrammes would be sufficient," (U. S. Ag. Report, 1845, page 979.) The kilogramme forms a part of the new French system of weights and measures; and the kilogramme, according to Lanieri of France, is equal in weight to two pounds, five drachms and a half.

I have thus answered your several questions as

fully as I can, and hope your subscribers will be able to derive some benefit from it when published in your "*Maryland Farmer*."

If the *Cow Pea* of our Southern States can be grown upon the sandy lands of Eastern Maryland, I think it would prove very valuable there, both as a forage plant for cattle, horses and swine and as a green manurial plant for the renovation of your already worn-out and now rapidly exhausting soils—and some of our grasses would, it seems to me, be equally valuable for the same purposes. I have written an extended essay entitled "*Our Various Grasses and Forage Plants for Cattle Food*," containing a popular description of more than a hundred of our best native and foreign grasses and forage plants. That essay is now in the hands of the Hon. Isaac Newton, our U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture. And if he can find room for it in his next Agricultural Report, that for 1865, I think your Maryland farmers and all others throughout the country will find that essay very useful to them in many respects.

J. F. WOLFINGER.

[We return thanks to Mr. Wolfinger for his prompt and satisfactory reply to our enquiries—and would express here a desire that the Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, would make room in his Report of 1865, for the Essay alluded to, entitled "*Our various Grasses and Forage Plants for Cattle Food*," which we are convinced would prove of great interest to our farmers.]

Mr. Wolfinger is also the author of a very valuable essay entitled "*Exhaustive Farming—Its Causes, Evils and Remedies*," that unfolds and explains the causes of our bad American farming, or the reasons why our farms are exhausted or worn out, and shows us what must be done to avoid these evils and improve and keep our lands highly productive—a subject of vital interest to the agricultural public, and which we would humbly suggest to our Agricultural Commissioner at Washington, to secure from the author, for publication in his forthcoming Report.]

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

FARMER'S GARDENS—No. 3.

IMPLEMENTS.—In order to lay out and properly work a garden, a few convenient garden tools are necessary; these should be simple, light, well-made and of the best material, always bearing in mind when purchasing, that a light, highly polished tool of steel will be easier to use, not requiring that expense of muscle, etc. that a rougher, heavier one made of iron does. The steel ones being not only lighter and easier to use, but do not bend, batter or break so easily; they cost a little more, but with the other advantages last much longer, keep brighter and sharper.

The *spade* is necessary to dig holes, drains, etc., to cut turf, move small quantities of earth in making beds, to divide masses of shrubs, plants, etc., to take up trees and the like; here it yields the post of honor to the *Spading Fork*, which is the implement for working the soil. It leaves the soil lighter and more crumbly than the spade, and penetrates the ground with greater ease. For pulverizing the soil for beds, and to add more manure for special crops, no implement is superior to this. For moving loose earth, compost, etc., a *shovel* is indispensable. So also, a good common field *hoe*, and the *Dutch* or *Shuffle-hoe*; the latter greatly facilitating the labor of cutting up weeds between the rows. To lay out walks, beds, and for many other purposes, a *Reel* and *Line* are needed. The reel is best of iron, and

the line of hemp, and six or eight rods long, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. For marking drills, to sow seeds at uniform distances, in straight lines, a *drill-marker* is convenient, this may be made of hard wood and of suitable length. In marking drills of different widths, the teeth and marker should be made adjustable. For cutting sods for edging to walks, flower beds, etc., the *edging-knife* is convenient; this has a half-moon shaped blade, with a handle like the spade. A *steel rake* is very necessary in pulverizing and leveling the surface of beds, etc., and to clear them of stones, lumps and rubbish. For convenience in lifting and transplanting, digging holes, etc., a *garden trowel* is desirable.

The *garden watering pot* is indispensable; this should be of heavy tin, strongly made, holding three to four gallons and painted to preserve from rust. A good *wheelbarrow* with a wide wheel, and side boards easily removed, is desirable in removing many things about and from the garden. To raise early vegetables, it is necessary to bring forward some varieties in a *hot-bed*. The aim being to afford artificial heat to plants before the ground is thawed or warmed up in Spring. Many farmers think themselves unable to incur the expense, etc., which they think may be necessary in their construction, management, etc.; but the expense compared with the satisfaction and advantages of having the products, are trifling. A cheap and simply constructed one answers every purpose of a farmer's garden.—Procure a glazed sash 3 feet wide and 5 or 6 long; three such sashes will cover a bed of sufficient size. A frame 9 feet long and width corresponding to the length of the sash, may be made of plank or boards, 12 inches high in front and 18 inches at the back, with sides slanting to match, make tight by battening or otherwise. A southerly exposure where the winds are broken off is best. Dig a pit 18 inches deep, and about one foot larger on either side than the frame, fill with fresh horse-manure intermixed with leaves or litter, laying up so as to settle even, cover this with good garden soil, (prepared by sifting in the fall, and covered with straw or like, to be accessible in the spring,) to the depth of six inches, mixing in a little plaster and ashes as you proceed. Place your frame thereon, sloping side to the South; drive stakes at the corners to keep in place and bank up with strawey manure, covering with earth: water with warm water, and put on the sash. When fermentation has proceeded far enough to warm the soil a little, sow your seed in rows, from front to back, at suitable distances; reserve one corner for pots, &c., if wanted. Sprinkle the bed daily with luke-warm water from a watering pot with a fine rose. In the middle of pleasant days slide the sash a little to air; it being important for growing plants to have air. A few pine boughs to throw over the glass, when the sun shines bright and hot, are necessary, to prevent burning the young plants. A mat—a straw one will do—to throw over the bed at night, is desirable, to prevent radiation. By preparing such a bed in March a supply of early vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, &c., may be started and ready to transplant into the open air about the time seeds are usually sown in the open ground, thus giving a supply some days or weeks earlier than otherwise. The plants should be hardened off by removing the sash previous to transplanting, and when transplanted should be shaded for a day or two till established; a box or shingle set leaning over them will usually suffice.

GIARDINIERE.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

LIST OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Messrs. Editors :—As many persons in planting orchards would like to know what to plant, and as you asked me to send you a small select list of fruits and vegetables, I enclose you the following of such fruits, &c., as I have adopted for myself, and which I consider unimpeachable for the entire latitude of Virginia, and furnishing the table with a continuous succession and supply of delicious fruit during the entire season of each, and ripening nearly in the order named.

Apples.—Early Harvest, Maiden's Blush, Vestal, Rambo, Brook's Pippin, Holiday's Seedling, Spy, Winesap, Rawles' Jannet, Hall's Red, Ben Davis, Limbertwig, Carthouse.

Peaches.—Hall's Early, Serrate Early York, Haines' Early Red, Coolidge Favorite, Crawford's Early, Large Early York, Old Mixon Free, Druid Hill, Crawford's Late, Ward's Late Free, Old Mixon Cling and Heath Cling.

Pears.—Madeleine, Giffard, Bartlett, Seckel, White Doyenne, Sheldon, Lawrence Winter Nelis, Prince's St. German, Doyenne D'Alencon, Easter Beurre, Pound.

Cherries.—Eugenie, May Duke, Gov. Wood, Tartarian, Yellow Spanish, Reine Hortense, Belle Magnifique.

Plums.—River's Early Favorite, Prince's Yellow Gage, Lawrence, Jefferson, Reine Claude DeBavay, Coe's Golden Drop, Ichevorth Imperatrice.

Apricots.—Large Early, Breda, Moor Park.

Nectarines.—Early Violet, Elruge, Downton.

Grapes.—Hartford Prolific, Creveling, Concord, Delaware, Diana, Rebecca; Isabella, Catawba.

Almonds.—Long Hard-shell Sweet, and Soft-shell Sweet.

Strawberries.—Jenny Lind, Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda.

Raspberries.—Brinkle's Orange, Antwerp, Francoina.

Blackberries.—Lawton.

Gooseberries.—Crown Bob, Whitesmith, Houghton Seedling.

Currants.—Red Dutch, White Grape, Black Naples. *Quinces*.—Apple, Angers.

Black English Mulberry, Brown Turkey Fig, Cosford Filbert, Madeira Nut, Shellbark, Spanish Chesnut.

To the above I submit a select list of garden seed, viz : Giant Asparagus, Early Valentine and Green Lima Beans, Early Blood and Long Blood Beet, Winningstadt and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage, Long Orange Carrot, Early Dwarf White Solid Celery, Adam's Early and Baden Corn, White Spined Cucumber, Long Purple Egg Plant, Siberian Kale, Butterhead Lettuce, Yellow Summer Radish, (this is early, solid, sweet and delicious, and stands the summer without getting pithy), Green Citron Cantelepo, Black Spanish Watermelon, Buists' Dwarf Okra, Potato Onion, Extra Curled Parsley, Sugar Parsnip, Dan O'Rourke and Bishops Long Pod Peas, Large Squash and Red Cherry Pepper, Buckeye Potatoes, Cushaw Pumpkin, Flanders Spinage, Summer Crookneck Squash, Early Red, and Red Feggee Tomato, Strap Leaf Red Top, and Sweet German Turnip.

Balm, Bene, Sweet Basil, Lavender, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme.

For Stock.—Skirving's Purple-Top Ruta Baga, and Yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel.

M. GARRETT, 204 G street.

Washington, June 16th, 1866.

THE FREEDMEN.

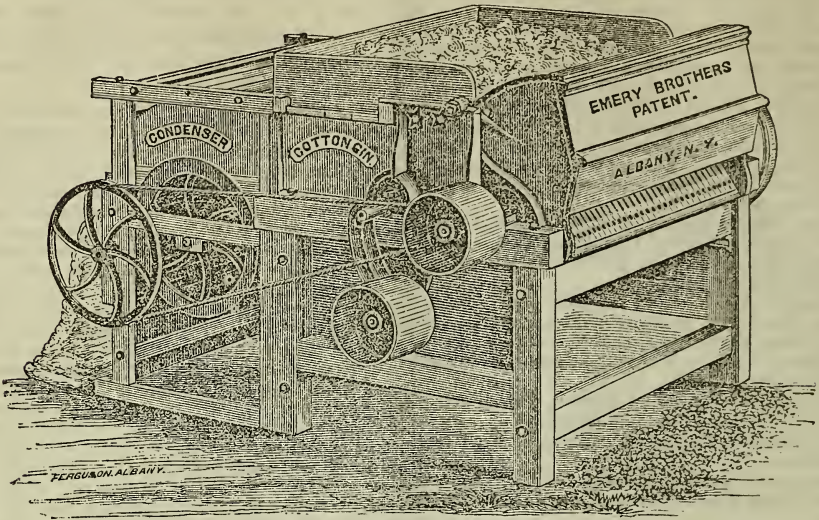
From a very able article by the editor of the *Richmond Farmer*, under the caption of "Slavery as Capital—What Have We Lost?" we extract the following concluding paragraph :

"The late slave, though now transformed into a freeman, is nevertheless a resource of strength and power to the State, being no less now, than formerly, an elementary part of our social system. His enfranchisement only changes his relations. It does not destroy them. He is capable of exerting the same muscular force under his altered circumstances and relations that he did before the change passed upon him, and may, if his labor is wisely and steadily directed, contribute as much to the progress and prosperity of the State as he ever did. He has attained to the status of a freeman, but not to the enjoyment of absolute liberty. He is subject, like all other freemen under civil government, to such limitations and involuntary restraints upon his freedom, as the body politic, by natural right, imposes for the conservation of the public peace and safety and the well-being of society. He, in common with all men, possesses the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" within the circumscription of natural law, but this does not ascertain his position in the social scale. That depends, as in the case of all others, upon his personal character, qualifications and habits. These will infallibly determine his proper level in the social scale and as at present developed, must assign him to an humble sphere; nevertheless, he will have constantly before him, the incentive to improvement in intelligence, skill and industry, in order that he may rise to higher grades of employment, obtain better wages, and thereby accumulate property and enlarge the sphere of his enjoyments."

LABOR.

For the benefit of State Commissions appointed for the purpose, and private individuals seeking laborers abroad, says the *Field, Turf and Farm*, we call attention to a despatch of last month, from the U. S. Consul at Funchal, Madeira, stating that "a vast number of poor, but honest and hardworking laborers of Madeira, skilled in the raising of cereals, the vine, sugar cane, &c., and in gardening, are desirous of going to the United States, but have not the means of accomplishing that object." The Consul expresses the belief that 10,000 of these people would contract to immigrate to this country upon the advance of one half their passage money, to be returned in labor. If what we read of the primitive simplicity of character, and the laborious, frugal, temperate habits of these islanders be true, a more desirable immigration for the Southern States, and for purely agricultural purposes, could not well be found. The climate of the Eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, from Virginia down through North and South Carolina, and Georgia, would be admirably suited to these people, and in a few generations they might, in conjunction with those following their example, convert the whole slope into one vast vineyard.

EMERY BROTHERS' COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.



The above illustration represents one of the Emery Brother's Celebrated Patent Cotton Gins with Condenser and Cleaning attachment, manufactured by the Albany Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company of Albany, N. Y.

These Cotton Gins and Condensers are manufactured under the personal superintendence of the Messrs. Emery Brothers (Wm. B. & Geo. W. Emery—who were the pioneers in Cotton Gin manufacturing in Albany) and contain many valuable improvements made and added to their Gins, from time to time, during several years practical experience in making, using and perfecting Cotton Gins.

These Cotton Gins differ materially from the ordinary Gins in several respects, and are recommended as being capable of turning out more, and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with same amount of power expended, without injury to the staple, than any other Saw Gins yet introduced.

These Gins are very simple, compact and portable, occupying less space for same capacity, than any other gin. They are constructed in an exceedingly strong and substantial manner, are very durable and easily kept in order, and are adapted to use in all countries and climates.

The ginning or saw cylinder shafts are made of the best refined square iron, corresponding with the holes in the centre of the saws. The saws are made solid, from plates of the best gin saw steel, and with the most approved form and finish of the teeth, for strength, durability and quality of work.

Metal collars are used between the saws—instead of wood—and the saws and collars are held firmly in their places by large flanged nuts, screwed to their places substantially. The saw cylinder journals are run in strong babbitted boxes, which are confined firmly in their places, as the saw shafts are not intended to be movable endwise.

The breasts of these Gins are attached to the iron center posts by strong iron trunnions, and are readily adjusted endwise by set screws at their connection with the center posts. This improvement obviates the necessity of making double or outside frames to these gins. Thus making them more portable, easier set up and kept in running order.

The ribs or grates of the breast are all attached to iron plates by bolts and nuts, (and are readily adjusted,) instead of being fastened to wood plates or cross-bars by common wood screws.

This improvement in the breasts of these gins, enables the manufacturers to make more perfect breasts, and at the same time secures a uniform expansion and contraction of the breast and saw cylinder in all climates and seasons; thus enabling the operator to always keep the saws running in the centre of the spaces between the breast ribs, the whole length of the breasts; thereby securing uniform work in all parts of the gins.

The brush cylinders are constructed with iron heads, having their outer faces made in a peculiar form, by which any accumulation or winding of cotton around the brush shaft is effectually prevented, without any external device. The inner face of the brush heads, at their outer edges, are provided with sockets, having flanges on their four sides, into which sockets the ends of brush stocks are fitted and securely held—intermediate bindings for the brush stocks are also used between the brush heads. The brush cylinders are lined with sheet iron underneath the brush stocks, and are also accurately balanced; thus making altogether, exceedingly strong and substantial brush cylinders, which are not liable to burst under any circumstances.

The condenser and cleaning attachments to these Gins are constructed with substantial frames, having revolving cylindrical screws of heavy perforated zinc attached to open iron heads. The cotton, as it is ginned, is discharged from the Gins directly into the Condensers and upon the revolving screws, and is discharged in a thick sheet or bat from between compressing rollers on the discharge side of the condensers; and, at the same time, the fine dust and sand is effectually separated from the cotton, that would otherwise be discharged with the cotton into the lint room by the ordinary process of ginning.

With the condensers attached, these Cotton Gins can be readily operated under any temporary shelter, or even in the open field when desired, or where no gin houses are built, and without any loss of time in ginning, as the cotton is delivered as fast as it is ginned, and in the cleanest possible condition and most convenient manner for handling and baling.

With the Emery Brothers' Patent or any other good portable horse-power, these Cotton Gins and Condensers form in themselves complete ginning establishments, which can be easily moved from one plantation to another.

These Cotton Gins and Condensers are manufactured by the Albany Cotton Gin Manufacturing Co. of Albany, N. Y., to whose advertisement we refer the reader.

GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

BY REV. C. W. HOWARD, KINGSTON, GEO.

The following we extract from a very valuable Essay on the subject, from the Patent Office Report of 1850.

What are the Grasses suited to Southern States?

THE GRASSES.

The reader should bear in mind that when grasses are represented as growing successfully at the South, it is to be understood that they were sown on land either naturally or artificially rich. He will be misled if he applies the conclusions, herein-after stated, to poor land.

15. *Blue Grass*.—This well-known grass will grow at the south on all lands having a good clay foundation. On extremely rich land, if not grazed during the summer or autumn, it will yield a tolerable burthen of green food during the winter.

Its ordinary growth is low. It almost disappears during the heat of summer. It has a great tendency to become, in common language, "hide-bound." Its chief value is when sown with other grasses which grow in tufts, as orchard grass, as it fills up the intervals between these tufts. It should not be suffered to find its way into meadow land designed for hay. On rich bottom land it will overrun almost any other grass than Bermuda. It rarely grows at the South high enough to be cut, and it therefore converts a meadow into a pasture. It grows best in woodland. It should not be sowed alone, but in connexion with other grasses, and is valuable when thus used.

16. *Orchard Grass*.—This grass succeeds at the South on lands having a clay subsoil, as low down as the oak and hickory rolling country extends.—In the flat sandy lands it is said not to perfect its seeds, and quickly dies out. It is of little use at the South as a hay grass, but possesses great value as a winter pasture. It grows best in the shade, which result its name would indicate. It should not be grazed during the summer. All stock should be taken from it in June and not allowed to return to it until Christmas. It is not among the most permanent of the artificial grasses. Hence it is proper to sow it with red and white clover, when these are used in a rotation, for the improvement of the soil. Orchard grass is proper to be mixed with clover, when the latter is to be cut for hay, as both blossom at the same time. Herds grass and timothy are much later than red clover, and therefore unsuited to be sown with it.

17. *Timothy*.—On rich bottom lands, well drained, timothy succeeds well, generally, at the South.—Recent experiments near Atlanta and Athens, in Georgia, indicate that it will grow satisfactorily on manured upland. There are other grasses which will yield more hay on upland, and several others which will afford better winter pasture. It is advised to confine its use to rich bottom lands and for hay.

18. *Tall meadow Out-grass*.—This grass has been introduced into Georgia under several names: the Stanford wild oat, the Snythe grass, the Utah grass, and the Oregon grass. These are the same grass. The seed stems of this grass grow to four or five feet in height. On rich upland it yields a large amount of good hay. On good bottom land the yield is still larger. Its winter growth is heavier than that of any other grass, except the Italian rye-

grass in favorable positions. It is somewhat surprising that this grass is not enumerated in the list of Texas grasses appended, as it is certainly a native of the West. The writer has been informed by others that it stands winter grazing at the South well. He cannot speak from his own experience, as he has been unable to obtain seed in sufficient quantities to make an experiment on a scale large enough to render it practically reliable.

If his information be correct, so far as present experiments have gone, it certainly deserves to be placed at the head of winter grasses for the South.

On the whole, Southern planters are advised to make careful, judicious, and yet vigorous experiments with the tall meadow out-grass. The seeds can be obtained from the seedsmen at the North.—The attention of the Southern people was first called to the especial value of this grass in Southern agriculture by Mr. J. R. Stanford, of Clarkesville, Habersham county, Georgia, who has been raising it successfully for a number of years.

19. *Randall grass*.—The writer has been unable to obtain the seeds of this grass, which is so much valued in parts of Virginia. Experiments made with it by others in this immediate vicinity have not been satisfactory, the hot sun of the past dry summer having been very hurtful to it.

20. *Terrel grass or Wild rye*.—This native grass obtained the name of Terrel grass from the fact that it was first brought to notice and use by Dr. Terrel, of Sparta, Hancock county, Georgia, a gentleman whose name will be perpetuated in Georgia as the liberal founder of an agricultural professorship in the Georgia University.

The botanical name of this grass is *Elymus*.—There are two species of it—one a swamp and the other an upland growth. They differ in the shape of the seeds and the size of the plant, the swamp plant being the taller of the two. The difference in value is not material. This grass is a native in all the cotton States. It is found in Georgia from the sea-coast to the mountains, only, however, in spots in which it has been inaccessible to live stock.

Since it has been made so frequent a subject of remark in the Southern Cultivator, specimens have been sent to the writer from South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, with inquiries as to whether this was the Terrel grass. In each instance such proved to be the case, showing that it was originally diffused throughout all these States. It will be found fully described in the accompanying list of Texas grasses. The Terrel grass makes an abundant but coarse hay, which is, however, relished by live stock. Its chief value is for winter pasture, for which purpose it is admirable suited. It will be valuable in proportion to the richness of the land. About one bushel of seed should be sowed to the acre. The difficulty of obtaining the seed is an obstacle to its rapid introduction, as it is not in the hands of the seedsmen.

Almost every observant planter can, however, obtain enough of it on his own land to make a commencement. It may be readily known by the long beards of the seed, closely resembling the beards of rye. No planter in any part of the South who can obtain the seeds of this grass need be without a good winter pasture.

The Terrel grass succeeds admirably in woods pasture; this, indeed, is its natural position.

21. *English rye grass*.—Experiments with this grass have not been satisfactory. It has lived, but yielded no good result, and has been abandoned.

22. *Italian rye grass*.—This is the most beautiful of all the grasses. Its winter growth on very rich land is enormously great. Nothing can be more beautiful than the deep glossy verdure of this grass, when surrounding nature bears the desolate appearance of mid-winter. It is, however, capricious as to its duration, being sometimes annual and sometimes perennial. It must be recommended rather as an ornament than a utility.

It may be an object near large towns, where manure is abundant, but will scarcely find its place in the rough usages of the plantation.

In consequence of the extraordinary results stated by Colman as being attained in Europe from this grass, special pains were taken in experimenting with it. The first seeds tried were obtained from England, the second from France, and the third direct from Italy.

There was no material difference in the results.—The Italian seed was sown last spring; they came up and grew vigorously, but almost entirely perished during the severe drought of the past summer.

It is worthy of notice that a few Lucern seeds came mixed with the grass seeds.

The Lucern is now growing luxuriantly, while the grass has disappeared.

23. *English meadow soft grass*.—This grass, which grew tolerable well for two years, and which stood winter grazing satisfactorily, was killed by the drought of the last summer.

24. *Feather grass*—*Paris grass*—*Velvet grass*.—All popular names of the same grass. Rejected as unworthy of attention.

25. *Deer Park grass*.—This is a native of Louisiana. It resembles the Terrel grass, to which, on the whole, it is inferior.

26. *Meadow vernal grass*.—This grass is highly valued in England, as it springs very early and gives a delightful fragrance to the hay of which it forms a part. It has been long known as a border in southern gardens under the name of "vanilla grass," from its peculiar and agreeable odor. It is an evergreen, grows readily, but is diminutive, and has no merit in which it is not exceeded by other grasses.

27. *English fox-tail grass*.—Rejected as unsuited to a Southern climate.

28. *Herd grass*.—For certain positions and for certain purposes this is an exceedingly valuable grass. It is suited to moist ground; in fact, it grows almost in running water. It requires a stiff, close, and wet soil. It will render valuable lands otherwise useless. It will grow on a pipe clay soil, provided it be not that kind of pipe clay which is very wet in winter and very dry in summer—it should be moist all the year. This grass is recommended as occupying favorably the wettest part of the plantation, from which it will yield a heavy return of valuable hay—quite as valuable as sheaf oats. It will bear being under water a good portion of the winter without injury to it. It will grow well under a partial shade, as in woodland thinned out.

29. *Musquit grass*.—The variety of musquit under experiment by the writer has been a soft, woolly grass, green during the winter, but not standing grazing as well as some other winter grasses. It is probably the same with No. 2 in the Texas list.

30. *Crab and crowfoot grasses*.—The latter of these valuable annuals is peculiar to the sandy lands of the South. The former is a universal product.—Until a plantation is stocked with permanent grasses, these should be used for making hay. For this

purpose it is not prudent to rely on the after growth from the grain fields. Sufficient ground to afford hay enough for the use of the plantation stock should be manured in the spring; the ground should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled. If it should happen, as is frequently the case, that weeds precede the grass, the weeds will disappear, and the grass alone will come up. Even this process of getting hay is much less laborious than pulling fodder.—Still, it is a labor that should be encountered only until permanent meadows are established, which being once laid down last a lifetime.

31. *Rescue grass*.—This is an annual, and in every way inferior to common rye, when used for winter grazing.

32. *Bermuda grass*.—Public opinion seems to have changed very much at the South in regard to this grass. It was at one time regarded with terror by the cotton planters. Now many of them are setting it out on their plantations. It is quite certain that no other grass will, in a hot climate, yield as much good grazing during the spring, summer, and autumn as Bermuda grass. It is, however, objectionable, as it requires to be set out by the roots, and when once fixed in the soil it is very difficult to eradicate. Where plantations are destitute of good pastures, and time and inclination are wanting to put land in sufficient condition to bear other grasses, it would, without question, be good policy to stock the permanent pasture land with Bermuda grass.—Care will prevent its entrance into the cotton fields. On sandy lands, in which it is destroyed with comparative ease, it may be questioned whether it would not be judicious to introduce it as part of a regular rotation of crops. Its fertilizing power is certainly very great—perhaps quite as great as that of red clover. It will live on land so poor as to be incapable of supporting other valuable grasses, though its value is in proportion to the fertility of the soil. It seems to be determined that below the mountainous parts of the Southern States, if stock be kept away from Bermuda grass during the summer and autumn, although the ends of the grass may be nipped by frost, that there will be sufficient green grass underneath to feed stock during the winter. This being the case, it must stand unrivalled as a grazing grass in the Southern States, taking into the account the whole year, both summer and winter. On very rich land it grows tall enough to be made into hay, and the hay is of the very best quality. The premium bale of hay at the recent Fair of the Georgia State Agricultural Society was made from Bermuda grass.

AMMONIA IN MANURE.—In a ton of well rotted manure there is a trifle over a pound of free ammonia and in fresh manure, three quarters of a pound, while of ammonia in the form of salts which can be decomposed by lime, there is in the same rotted manure a trifle over a pound and a quarter, and in fresh barnyard manure, nearly two pounds. If spread on the ground in dry and warm weather, the free ammonia would no doubt escape, but the loss from this course late in the fall would be extremely slight. Suppose that twenty tons of manure are applied to the acre, and the free ammonia to escape, we should lose 15 pounds of ammonia from the fresh manure and 20 pounds from the rotted, which would amount to more than the war tax.—Could'n afford it anyhow.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Making a Poor Farm Rich, and How it was Done.

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago I bought a farm containing about one hundred and twenty acres of land. It had been managed badly for many years preceding the sale of it. Fence-rows, where hundreds of loads of stone had been hauled off the adjacent fields, were from ten to twenty feet wide, and were filled with cedars, cherry trees, alders, sassafras, briars, rotten rails, &c. &c. Gutters were washed in various places, exposing a stony, barren soil that looked like anything else than desirable farm land. An old farmer, on the day of sale remarked, in reference to the gullies in the fields, that it mattered but little if all such land was washed away.

The buildings were old and dilapidated and needed immediate repairs, to render them at all comfortable for man or beast. This property, however, had two redeeming traits; it was well-wooded and well-watered.

As was the farm, so was the farmer—poor. To better this state of things was the aim of the writer, which could not be accomplished without much hard work. This had to be done, and he had to do it. Wood had to be cut and hauled to the kiln; lime to be burned, hauled and spread: fence-rows cleaned out and fences made, &c.

I put one thousand bushels of lime on two ten-acre fields—five hundred on each—in the fall, before possession was given. These fields were plowed in the following spring, and put in with corn, which yielded, when husked, not over fifty bushels of sound corn altogether. From one of them, however, I got one hundred bushels of buckwheat, having sown some seed among the sparse and puny looking stalks of corn about the middle of July.

The next season both fields were put in with oats, which did well, averaging forty bushels per acre.—I sowed clover and timothy on the oats, and rolled them all in together. The season was favorable; the grass seed took well. I mowed these fields two summers in succession and had a very good crop of hay each time.

I then put five hundred bushels of lime on one of the fields, and in the spring planted it with corn, which yielded me four hundred bushels, without the offal. No manure whatever was used for the crop in addition to the lime, excepting the corn was plastered in the hill. Oats wheat (which was manured from the barnyard,) and two crops of grass followed. The ground was then limed again as before, and we gathered the ensuing season sixty bushels of corn per acre from it.

The other fields on the farm have been worked as this, with about the same result, excepting the corn, which I think has not been equaled since.—

There were but two acres of wheat on the place when I bought it, as all the manure made would not cover a greater extent than this, after sufficient was taken out for a potato patch and garden.

Two horses and three cows constituted about all the stock. Now there are five head of horses and upwards of twenty head of cattle kept. The manure they make is sufficient for twenty acres of ground annually.

By the increased productions of my farm, I have been enabled to pay my debts, erect new buildings, and to give my children a good, sound practical education.

So much, Mr. Editor, for lime; without this fertilizer I could not have lived. I have never sold more than three or four loads of hay, nor bought more than three or four loads of manure. Several times the wheat crop has yielded thirty bushels per acre. I paid thirty-one dollars per acre for my farm, and have refused one hundred and ten.

I have written this to show that poor land may be made good with lime and the increased amount of manure obtained as the consequence of its liberal application.

Two good horses and a yoke of cattle were all the working stock used on this farm for several years. Young farmers will do well to remember that oxen will do as much work as horses, eat less grain, require less expensive harness, can be geared in half the time, can be managed more safely by boys, and in fine are preferable in very many ways. F.

Bucks County, Jan. 25th, 1864.

REMARKS.—In compliance with the request of an extensive and wealthy farmer in Montgomery Co. who made all his money by systematic industry, and has several sons growing up whom he desires to see what a Bucks county farmer has done in the same way, we republish the foregoing communication from one of the most intelligent working farmers of Bucks, every word of which we know to be true.—It should be read and pondered by every farmer—especially young beginners—whose eye may fall upon it. It is valuable in showing, not merely what LIME has done, great as its effects are shown to have been; but what is always sure to follow its proper application, followed by persistent and judiciously-directed labor in the general cultivation of the farm, to bring out all its powers of production. We must lay full stress upon those frightful fence corners, the hotbeds of destructive vegetation to the whole farm, as well as of the gaping ditches to carry off the soil, manure and a portion of the crops. The hard labor and expense in extirpating the one and filling up the other, any good farmer can easily imagine. But with all these drawbacks—these mountains to be removed—steady efforts, intelligently applied, throughout all the operations of the farm, have achieved that condition of things so modestly enumerated by our correspondent.—[Ed.]—*From the Germantown Telegraph.*

SOILING.

At the discussions of the New York State Agricultural Society's meeting held some time since, JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq., made the following statement of his practice:—

"Owned a farm that twenty years ago produced only twenty tons of hay; now it gave him every year three hundred. This improvement was effected by the introduction of the English system of *soiling*. The saving of fencing by this system would be immense. On one hundred acres he had not an interior fence. Farmers do not appreciate the value of cow manure. Most of his information was derived from Mr. Dana, a chemist, and author of the *Muck Manual*. He was chemist to the manufacturers of Lowell, and cow manure was the only thing known that would *set colors*, until Mr. Dana, by studying the composition of cow manure, discovered the principle in the manure so necessary to the manufacturers, and taught them how it could be obtained in a better and cheaper way. A cow will produce about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cords of solid manure in a year, and the liquid manure is equal to about 3 cords of the solid. If dry muck was used in the stables, this quantity would be increased three-fold, making it about 20 cords a year to each cow. Such manure, within five or eight miles of Boston, was worth from \$5 to \$8 per cord. From these figures, he had come to the conclusion that the manure of a cow was as valuable as her milk; but, for fear he was over-estimating its value, he submitted the question to Mr. Dana, who had given perhaps more time and study to this subject than any other man, and Mr. D. pronounced his estimate correct. On this authority, therefore, he would state that the manure of a cow was as valuable as her milk.—The farmers of this country have not yet learned how much can be done on a little land. The laws of France divide the farms among the children, and it is estimated that there are in that country 250,000 farms less than five acres each. The farmers of this country should divide their farms with their sons, instead of sending them West, and grow a large amount of produce on a small breadth of land, and great good would result to both old and young."

At a subsequent meeting of the Society, the subject under discussion being "*What is the Best Material for Soiling?*" Mr. Quincy made the following statement:—

"Grass, oats, corn and barley were all used.—Begun with grass, and continued its use until about the 1st of July. About the 5th of April sowed oats, four bushels to the acre, and made another the 20th of April, and another the first of May.—The oats furnished food during the months of July and August. After the first of May planted Southern corn in drills, and again the 1st and 20th of June. This supplied food after the oats were gone, during the months of September and October.—Next sowed barley, making several sowings about ten days apart, until the 1st of August, and that gave plenty of food until time to dig the roots, when the tops were fed. English writers thought that seven cows could be kept by the soiling system for one by the old plan. With Mr. Q. an acre would keep three or four cows, the difference depending upon the manuring. It is almost impossible for us to realize the value ascribed to manures

in England. Mr. Mechi, at *Tipton*, used all his manures in a liquid state, forced through iron pipes by an engine. The crops produced by this system seemed incredibly large. At the *Willow Bank Dairy*, manure is applied liquid by carts and casks. The crop is cut green for soiling, and then the land is deluged with manure water. The result is four or five crops in a season, seeming almost fabulous in amount. The farmer must rely on home-made manures, and the making manure must be a main feature in all good farming. Our artificial manures were greatly adulterated. Farmers thought that milk was the only article that could not be adulterated. Muck was of great value in saving manure and in increasing the manure heap. By composting with muck the amount may be trebled. Mr. Q. read a letter from Dr. Dana, endorsing the statement he had made the previous evening, that the manure of a cow was worth as much as her milk. In his own stables made a trench 4 inches deep and 18 wide, water-tight, at the back of the stables, and over the barn cellar. Filled these trenches with muck, to save the liquid manure. In England similar trenches were sometimes filled with water. Into these all the manure was swept, when it was allowed to run into a reservoir, and the trenches were again filled.

In answer to a question in regard to the health of his stock, Mr. Q. said he had not had a sick animal in a long time. They appeared quite comfortable. Let them out in a yard for an hour or so, morning and afternoon, but they generally appeared glad to return to their quarters. The cow don't need much exercise. In the pasture, when feed is plenty, they eat what they need, and then lie down carefully and chew the cud. Just in the best season pasturing may be as well, and perhaps give a little more milk, but this only lasts for a few days—just in the flush of grass. Mr. Q. was much in favor of soiling—liked it; made it easy to keep a large amount of stock on a small farm—thus increasing the fertility of the land and the numbers of farms and farmers. In answer to further inquiry, Mr. Q. said, in a well-arranged stable it was very little trouble to take care of stock in this manner."

LONDON was for many years the home of an Italian named Mechi, who made and sold cheap razor-straps. Having grown rich in this calling, M. Mechi removed to the country and bought or hired a large farm, where he resolved to give a fair trial to the most advanced theories of chemists and geologists who essayed to shed light on Agriculture. He has done so for some twenty years, and with signal success. His crops are the largest in all England, and his profits correspond with them. As a sample of his methods—all his abundant fertilizers, whether purchased or made on the farm, are converted into liquids and diffused over his fields by means of pumps and pipes. In this way, they are not only far more effective, but they are applied just when the growing plants need either sustenance or moisture; and yet, I am assured the composting and distribution of his fertilizers cost Mr. Mechi but a penny per load. And this is one result, like many others, of his fidelity to the conviction that the best way of doing anything is, in the long run, the most profitable.

WEEDS.

If we consider the immense number of weed-seeds that are mingled among our clover and other seeds, we would be at no loss to account for the growth of these pests in our fields. Professor Buckman, to whom the thanks of agriculturists are due for the devotion of his talents and time to this subject, discovered "in a pint of clover-seed, 12,600; in broad clover, 39,440; and two pints of Dutch clover yielded severally 25,560 and 70,400 weed-seeds.—Supposing these samples to be sown, here were seeds enough to stock the land with weeds for many years."

"The farmer often goes to the cheapest market, and gets weeds for corn, and so pays exceedingly dear for what he considers a cheap bargain."

If we take into account the great fecundity of some weeds, we will not feel the least astonishment at the increase of the plants when the seeds are sown, and the plants allowed to arrive at maturity.

Professor Buckman has counted 8,000 seeds in a single plant of black mustard, and in a specimen of charlock 4,000 seeds. The common stinking chamomile produces 46,000, and the hurdock 26,000 seeds; and the seeds of a single plant of the common dock produced 1,700 little docks. It is a notorious fact that a great deal of the ryegrass seed of commerce in Scotland is raised in some of the worse farmed districts, where weeds are certainly not an exception; and as it is, in many instances, bought and sown by the unsuspecting farmer without being properly cleaned, it is no wonder that he is often surprised and annoyed, on turning up his lea, to find the field overrun with weeds of all descriptions, though he had been most particular in cleaning his land before sowing it down.

Another means of propagating the growth of weeds by seed is the wind, which carries to immense distances winged seeds, such as those of the thistle. Here again the remedy, or rather the preventive, is in the hands of the farmer. Such weeds should never be allowed to come into seed. All the fields in the farm should be gone over at least twice in the season, so that not a single plant might escape.—We have practiced for some years the cutting of thistles close by the ground, or rather under its surface, and putting a little common salt on the root about the end of May. We have found this to be effectual in preventing the growth of the plant the same season again, and in most cases the weed has been killed by the application, so that we have never been troubled again with it.

Another means of spreading weeds over the farm is the dung-hill. Many farmers pursue the laudable practice of cutting the grass along their hedge and ditch sides, and putting it into their dung-hills,

either to be consumed by animals or be mixed among the dung. This is very good if the grass was only cut in time—that is, before the weeds growing amongst it were in seed; but it too often happens that this operation is performed after the turnips are all sown, and the men having nothing else to do before harvest. By that time many weeds are in seed, which is scattered over the fields when the dung is applied to the land.—*Journal of Ag.*

Removing Stone From Land.

A writer in the *Western Rural* points out the following as the best method of removing them:

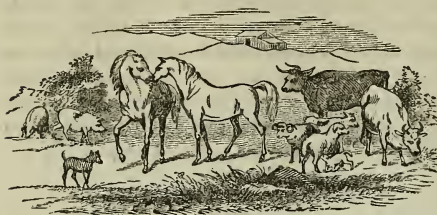
"Generally, the practice among farmers is to pry them out, and draw them off; then plow and harrow the ground, never removing a stone that is brought to the surface by the use of the harrow, until the next season, when the prying operation is gone through with again. This method we do not consider the best to pursue. Stones that have been lying on the surface for a year, small ones especially, are almost always bedded too firmly in the soil to be picked up without first being loosened by the use of the bar or some other implement. This extra work of prying is a good deal of an item; and what unnecessary hard labor is dispensed with is, of course, so much gain to the farmer.

Our theory is,—never resort to the prying operation but once on the same piece of ground. The first time it is best to remove the large stones and those on the surface before plowing. Then plow and harrow thoroughly, and you will find that nearly all the small stones near the surface—and quite large ones too—are so loose that they can readily be picked up without any prying. Then, with team and wagon, or stone-boat, take regular courses across and back, through the field, picking the stones up cleanly; and you will find that the appearance is very much improved, and the land in much better condition to raise large crops. The prying operation, the next season, will not, of course, be necessary. What stones are brought to the surface, by the plow and harrow, should be removed as before; in this way land is most easily cleared."

PREVENTION OF THE ATTACKS OF THE TURNIP FLY.

By steeping the seed in salt water, the attacks of the Turnip fly are partially or wholly prevented. Those who experimented last season mention it as a specific. In steeping the seed it is necessary to guard against injuring its vitality. Salt water made to a strength in which an egg will float is the prescription—the seed remaining about five minutes in the steep; the seed to be afterwards dried previous to sowing. Farmers, by experimenting with various steeps and dressings of the seed, may discover something practically useful. A solution of nitrate of soda, dissolved bones and Peruvian guano is very suitable for using for the steeping of seed. A vigorous growth of the plant in the first stages will follow such steeps. Care, however, must be taken not to impair or destroy the vitality of the seed.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Live Stock Register.



Cost of Keeping Different Breeds of Sheep.

Enquiry is often made as to what is the difference in the cost of keeping the Leicester and Cotswold, Southdown and Merino sheep? Also, whenever the difference between the long and short-wooled breeds will compensate for the loss of mutton. These points were discussed in the *Genesee Farmer*, some time back, and we cannot do better than quote the remarks:

"As a general rule, where sheep of different breeds are equally well bred, there can be little doubt, from the experiments of Mr. Lawes, that sheep consume food in proportion to their live weight. As, however, this is a matter on which many experienced breeders disagree, and as the question turns on this point, it may be well briefly to allude to these experiments.

"The breeds selected for the experiment were the Sussex Down, the Hampshire Down, the Leicester, the Cotswold, and half-bred wethers and half-bred ewes.

"The Sussex Down, which was brought to great perfection by the labors of Ellman, is a very small sheep, with short and very compact wool. This breed is admirably adapted for upland and scanty pastures, where larger breeds would starve. The mutton commands a higher price in London than that of any other breed.

"The Hampshire Down is a larger and coarser breed.

"The Leicester, brought to such perfection by Bakewell, is, when pure, larger than the Sussex Down, but not quite so large as the Hampshire Down. Contrary to the generally received opinion in this country, it is really a small breed. It yields a large quantity of long wool, and, in rich pastures, possesses great aptitude to fatten. The Canadian Leicester, though a very useful sheep, is not the original Bakewell Leicester. He probably has a dash of Cotswold blood in him, and is much larger than the genuine Leicester.

"The Cotswold is one of the largest breeds of sheep. The wool is very long and of good quality. The mutton is of rather inferior quality, but the Cotswold fattens so rapidly that it has not inappropriately been termed "the poor man's sheep."

"The half-breeds used in these experiments were a cross between a Leicester ram and a Sussex ewe.

"The sheep for these experiments were selected by good judges, from the best flocks in England. Mr. Lawes says: 'Letters were written to breeders of eminence (those being generally selected who had obtained prizes for their sheep,) requesting them to

select fifty wether sheep, born the same year, and representing fairly the breed required for the experiment. No limit was set upon price. The sheep were sent about the month of September to the farm, and they were kept upon ordinary food until the middle of November. At this time the sheep were about nine months old, having been lambed about the February preceding.'

"At the commencement of the experiments in November, the sheep being about nine months old, the fifty Cotswolds weighed on an average, 119 3-4 lbs.; the Hampshire Downs, 113 1-2 lbs.; the Leicester, 101 lbs.; the half-bred wethers, 95 lbs.; the half-bred ewes, 91 lbs.; and the Sussex Downs, 88 lbs. each.

"The experiments lasted from five to six months, the sheep being weighed at the end of every four weeks. The quantity of food consumed was accurately ascertained.

"The following table shows the average amount of food consumed weekly by each sheep:

	Oilkake.		Hay.		Turnips.	
Cotswold.....	8 lbs.	1 oz.	6 lbs.	14 oz.	113 lbs.	4 oz.
Hampshire.....	8 lbs.	0 oz.	7 lbs.	0 oz.	106 lbs.	10 oz.
Leicesters.....	5 lbs.	13 oz.	5 lbs.	9 1/2 oz.	83 lbs.	12 oz.
Half-bred weths.	14 lbs.	4 oz.	5 lbs.	9 1/2 oz.	82 lbs.	14 1/2 oz.
Half-bred ewes.	15 lbs.	9 1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	4 1/2 oz.	78 lbs.	0 oz.
Sussex.....	6 lbs.	3 oz.	5 lbs.	14 oz.	79 lbs.	1 oz.

"The average rate of increase per head a week was:

Cotswold.....	3 lbs.	2 1/2 oz.
Hampshire.....	2 lbs.	12 oz.
Sussex.....	2 lbs.	1 1/2 oz.
Leicesters.....	2 lbs.	1 oz.
Half-bred wethers.....	1 lb.	14 oz.
Half-bred ewes.....	1 lb.	13 1/2 oz.

"By ascertaining how much water there was in the quantity of food consumed by the different breeds, we are enabled to see exactly how much dry food was eaten. This was done. Then, by taking the weight of the sheep at the commencement and at the end of the experiment, we are enabled to determine their mean weight. Thus, if a sheep weighed 100 lbs. at the commencement of the experiment, and 150 lbs. at the conclusion, we should call its mean weight 125 lbs. Now, if this sheep eat three pounds of dry food per day, we say that the amount of food consumed by 100 lbs. of live weight would be 2.4 lbs. per day. (If 125 lbs. eats three pounds, 100 lbs. will eat 2.4 lbs.) Knowing the weight of the sheep, then, at the commencement and at the end of the experiment, and also the quantity of total food consumed (and the exact quantity of dry matter which it contained,) we are enabled to calculate how much 100 lbs. live weight of the different breeds consumed of dry food per head per day. The result was as follows:

Cotswolds.....	2.16 lbs.
Hampshire.....	2.01 lbs.
Sussex.....	2.01 lbs.
Leicester.....	2.15 lbs.
Half-bred wethers.....	2.02 lbs.
Half-bred ewes.....	2.03 lbs.

"In commenting on these figures, Mr. Lawes remarks: 'Although there is a general impression among agriculturists that large sheep eat proportionally less than small sheep, it is evident that equal weights of sheep consume equal amounts of food.'

"If this is true—and we think there can be no doubt on the point,—the small Merino sheep will consume much less food than the South Down, and still much less food than the Leicester and Cotswold. In fact, a Spanish Merino sheep will, on the average, weigh not more than half as much as the above breeds, and consequently we can keep two Merino sheep on the same food as is required for one Leicester.

"We think it will be admitted that the Merino sheep *in proportion to size or live weight*, will afford more wool than the Cotswold, Leicester or South Down; and it would seem clear, therefore, that so far as the production of wool is concerned, if fine Merino wool sells for more than coarse wool, the Merino is the most profitable breed to keep. But of course it will not do to leave the mutton out of the calculation. There can be no doubt that Cotswold, Leicester or South Down sheep will afford more mutton in a given time than the Merino, and we think it is equally certain that they will afford more mutton *in proportion to the food consumed*. These breeds mature much earlier than the Merino, and the mutton, as a general rule, is of better quality, and certainly commands a high price.

"After all that can be said in regard to the relative advantages of the different breeds of sheep, much will depend on the taste and experience of the farmer—as well as on the character of the soil and system of agriculture adopted, and also on the relative price of mutton and wool.

"If a farmer has a *good* flock of sheep of any of the above breeds, it is not wise lightly to change the breed. If you have a good flock of mutton sheep, do not give them up, simply because wool happens to bring a high price, and you may think that it will, for the time being, be more profitable to keep sheep principally for their wool, because by the time you have effected the change the probability is that the market will have changed also."

BLOOD WILL TELL.

This is so the world over—in man, in the brute, and even in the sap of vegetables. Blood will tell. It makes not only the breed, but the animal. It is therefore in the hands of the farmer to direct his stock—of all kinds. He may grow thin necks, and thick fleeces—good layers, and easy-fattening porkers; his horses may have mettle or otherwise. He may direct the current towards a good dairy, good mutton, or fine wool. He has everything in his hands to a greater or less degree. If not, he is not fit to be a farmer. He must have some advantages of this kind to begin with. Carelessness is incurable; it is greatly injurious. The earth will not be hurt, and not resent it. So with stock. Bad blood will recoil on the owner—and in this race of successful high breeding of cattle, he will stand no chance.

If butter and milk are desired, secure the Ayrshire, which was bred (in England) for this purpose, and for a long time, till the object of a good dairy cow was secured. We have it now ready to hand to get; not always so ready of access—but it may be obtained; and when once obtained, no more trouble after that, as the machinery will work so much the better when stimulated by the good qualities which develop themselves under the eye of the owner. No trouble, no labor, where there is inclination, encouragement. It is on this principle that our great stock breeders have become what they are—intending (most of them) in the start, only improvement.

The age, the long effort of man, has prepared just what we want—not only improvement, but almost perfection. We have but to select. And though difficult in some cases, still the thing can be obtained, and will be by the enterprising. It is these that have the improved breeds, or are in the way of

getting them. "Where there is a will there is a way."

We have mentioned the Ayrshire for the dairy. For richness of milk, and good quality of butter (flavor and grain), nothing is equal to the little Alderney. The value of a dairy is *always* enhanced where the blood of the breed is perceptible, and it exists in many localities of the country among the native stock, giving the saving eminence to that breed.

An infusion of this blood (the Alderney) is perhaps preferable to the Ayrshire—though we have seen noted results of the latter. Where the richness of the Alderney can be joined to the abundance of the Ayrshire, the success is often complete. We know of such instances. Such a cow would be best of all as a single cow, where both richness and abundance of milk are required.

Where cows are kept in a miscellaneous way—some for milk, others for beef, &c., the American Short-horn takes the precedence. It affords all extensively, especially beef, and of a good quality.

Among sheep there is a wide field of choice.—The Long-wools are desired generally by those who want mutton—and the carcase affords the most abundant. If quality alone is sought for—quality of mutton—the South-downs are preeminently the sheep—and they have a fair carcass and a good fleece. For wool, however, the Merinos carry the palm. Then there are crosses—the Shropshire, a strain of the Leicester with the Down; the Herefordshire, a cross of the Cotswold with the Leicester. These last have taken high premiums in Europe.—It is in consequence more of the thorough care bestowed upon them, than in the cross. They are, however, an estimable breed. They are good breeders, good mothers—qualities they inherited.—All the good qualities of the race (of sheep) have not yet been combined in one breed, in the perfection they exist in each. The different breeds are interesting only as affording a chance for selection—a selection to meet particular wants.

Among swine, there is much inquiry for the Chester White pigs—very fine and valuable, as are also the Suffolk and the Essex. The latter is probably at the head of the swine race, in the various qualities that recommend themselves—in the fine distribution of lean and fat, and in the easy-fattening principal—two of the main points. The color (black) is an objection to some, but affects not the meat. The size is fair, weighing 200 lbs. at six months; double that at maturity.

For a fatter breed—more fat in proportion to lean—for easy-fattening, the Suffolk is hardly surpassed. It is a beautiful and desirable breed.

Our article is too long, or we should mention the various breeds of poultry. We will say, get the Brahma for winter laying; the Spanish for general laying, large eggs, and fine appearance. The Spangles are also good layers. So are the Chittagong and the Dorking. Some prefer the Bolton Gray. We mention them as all good breeds to be selected from. The Black Spanish and Brahma, or a cross between them, are our favorites for the year's laying. They never disappoint; only give good treatment.

Secure the blood (of all kinds of stock) in the start, and thus get the benefit *at once*—not waste years in loss and labor, when a little trouble and expense in the start will correct all, and improve not only the pocket but the man. The general influences of success and beauty have this effect.—*Colman's Rural World*.

THE MARYLAND FARMER

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Agent for the "Maryland Farmer" in the Southern States.

Mr. JAMES BRUSTER, of Baltimore, now making a tour of the Southern States, is the authorized agent for the "Maryland Farmer" for receiving subscriptions, &c. We commend him to our friends throughout the South.

C. J. SYME, Esq., editor of the "LEWISBURG WEEKLY TIMES," Lewisburg, W. Va., has consented to act as Agent for the "MARYLAND FARMER," for Greenbrier County and surrounding country. Subscriptions will be received by him and receipted for.

NEW WHEAT.—The first receipt of new wheat this season, was offered and sold on change, on Tuesday, June 25. It comprised 100 bushels prime white, the grain being plump and of good color, raised near Hampton, Elizabeth City county, Virginia, consigned by Mr. George F. Anderson to Messrs. Cox & Brown, and was purchased at \$3 80 per bushel, by Messrs. Walker, Dorsey & Co., city millers, for their Monitor and Silver Spring Family Brands. Last year the first receipt of new crop was also sold by Messrs. Cox & Brown, but it was in the market five days earlier than the above, and only brought \$2.50 per bushel.

RECEIVED.—From Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, their priced Catalogue of Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, &c., embracing a large collection.

OUR JULY NUMBER.

With this number commences the second half of the third volume of the MARYLAND FARMER, and being as it were a new starting point, we should be glad if our friends would aid us so far as they can without inconvenience to themselves, in bringing the *Farmer* to the more intimate acquaintance of their friends and neighbors. We know how much we are already indebted to the kindness of those who have taken an interest in the success of the *Farmer* from its commencement, and how much our labors have been cheered, not only by their letters of encouragement, but also by the numbers of new subscribers they have sent us. It is, in fact, to their appreciation of our enterprise, and the good will with which they have greeted our endeavors to promote the interest of agriculture, that our success in firmly establishing the *Maryland Farmer* is honestly due. We feel a sincere satisfaction in acknowledging our indebtedness to them in this regard, and knowing them as we believe we do, we have no hesitation whatever in asking them to use their valuable influence in extending the circulation of the *Farmer* wherever they can conveniently do so, and whenever the opportunity offers.

TRIAL COPIES.

Subscriptions on Trial.

Numerous applications are constantly being made for specimen copies of our "MARYLAND FARMER," by agriculturists and others throughout the county, which we are always happy to send, for they almost invariably bring us an annual subscription. To enable friends to more fully examine the character and merits of our Journal before they become permanently enrolled on our books, we now offer to furnish the "FARMER," for the ensuing 6 or 3 months, commencing with the July number, on the following very reduced terms, feeling satisfied that at the expiration of that time, they will not only record their own names, but induce others to do likewise. Our Trial List will be opened on the first of July and remain open until December next.

TERMS:

1 copy, one year,.....\$1.50
1 " 6 months—for trial,.....50
1 " 3 " " ".....30

We will also furnish, for trial, both the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR and MARYLAND FARMER for 6 months at \$1.50—or 3 months for 80 cents—or both for one year for \$3—making one of the best and cheapest combinations in Agricultural Literature in the United States. The *Southern Cultivator* is an old Southern journal—now in its 24th year, and published by Wm. N. White, Esq., Athens, Georgia, at \$2 per annum—and the only Agricultural paper South, that did not succumb to the war.

"THE FARMER."—We are in regular receipt of this standard Magazine, devoted to the interest of Agriculture and its kindred sciences. It is conducted with marked ability, and deserves the support of agriculturists generally. Published in Richmond, Virginia, by Elliott & Shield, at \$3 per annum.

SHEEP PEDLARS.

As numbers of these gentry will be around this season, perhaps a few words to our readers in relation thereto may not be out of place.

We do not mean to throw impediments in the way of any proper or properly conducted business, but we do feel that it is our duty, as the conductors of a journal which seeks to conserve the highest and best interests of the farmer, to point out frauds that may be practiced upon him and which he cannot detect, until too late.

The sheep business is one of them. The genuine sheep pedlar generally comes from Vermont—though he may hail from Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York. His sheep are always the best; and when he finds out your desire for any particular strain of breed, he will have just that in all its purity, and most likely be able to produce the very best kind of certificates on the subject.

They buy sheep in Vermont or New Hampshire, —so near the Vermont line as to swear they came from Vermont—take them into New York—if they can sell them, well; if they cannot sell and can make a swap, they paint up the sheep they get, and take them on to Ohio—as genuine Vermont sheep. Here, perhaps, they make another swap—paint up the sheep, and come on to Virginia, with their genuine Vermont Merinos. A flock of the most ordinary Merinos have been known to become of the most orthodox improved Mering color, in one night.

Rams, which were bought for \$8.00 or \$10, have been, and are painted up so as to sell for \$100 and \$200—and the buyer not discover the fraud until the weather had reduced the wool to its true color, and the second shearing to its proper length of staple. Good sheep, like every other commodity, have an intrinsic value, and whenever any person is offered a flock that is recommended in any high terms, and the owner is not well known, we should advise them to be rather cautious.

In matters, which are as important as good or blooded stock, which are to form the basis of a business for a life, we recommend to deal only with those persons who are well known, and have a reputation at stake, residents of the State, or near it, and who can be easily reached when anything is found wrong in their transactions.

People of high character, who engage in such business, will not peril the reputation of a life, for any supposed pecuniary advantage, which might accrue from selling an article different from what was recommended.

The professed pedlar is here to-day and gone to-morrow, if he sells his sheep. He has nothing at stake but a good bargain. If all the tricks and frauds of the sheep pedlars were published, they would make a good-sized volume, with much curious reading.

EARLY PEACHES.

We acknowledge the receipt of a small box of Hale's Early Peaches, raised in the orchard house of Isaac Pullen, of Hightstown, New Jersey, so early as the 5th of June last. They were full ripe and of the most delicious flavor, and were the admiration and envy of all who saw them on exhibition before they were subjected to the taste of certain epicures who pronounced them good enough for the king. Mr. Pullen in his letter, says:—"I have fruited this variety for four years, both under glass and in the air and find it a valuable acquisition, it being a very hardy variety, of excellent growth, and ripening all of two weeks in advance of the Troth's Early. It is destined to hold a very high place among peaches."

The Baltimore City Fertilizing Manufacturing Company.

This company has recently entered into a contract with the city authorities, for the removal of all night soil, dead stock, &c., and have nearly completed their extensive works on Colegate's Creek, on the Patapsco River, where they propose to convert the refuse of the city into fertilizers. We congratulate the farmer and gardener on the prospect of an increased supply of fertilizers through this company, as well as the citizens in getting rid of their accumulated filth. Some of the leading capitalists of the city have taken stock in this company, which is a guarantee of its ultimate success. Jos. J. Stewart, Esq., is President, and Wm. H. Kimberly, Esq., (of the firm of Kimberly Brothers) is Treasurer.

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.

We would call attention to the Great Trial of Farming Implements to be held under the auspices of the New-York State Agricultural Society which will commence on Tuesday, July 10, at Auburn. Ample arrangements have been made for practically testing—

1. Mowing Machines for two horses; 2. Reaping Machines—hand rakers; 3. Combined Mowers and Reapers—hand rakers; 4. Combined Reapers, with self-raking or dropping attachment; 5. Combined Reapers for use as self-rakers, as may be preferred; 6. One-horse Mowers. 7. Horse-Powers on the endless-chain principle; 8. Sweep Powers; 9. Thrashing Machines; 10. Combined Thrashers and Cleaners; 11. Hay-Presses; 12. Fanning Mills; 13. Horse-Rakes; 14. Hay Tedders; 15. Machines for Gathering and Loading Hay; 16. Horse Power Hay Forks; 17. Portable Steam Engines; 18. Hay and Straw Cutters; 19 Grain Separators.

Entrance fee \$25. The first premium for each machine will be a gold medal, worth \$75; second premium \$25 cash.

THE CROPS.

From the 1st to the 16th June, the Commissioner of Agriculture has had letters from five hundred correspondents in all parts of the country relative to the crops. He says the apprehensions of scarcity which might threaten compulsory economy in consumption or warrant extra prices are groundless. The prospect on the 1st of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average crop. In Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia the wheat crop will average six-tenths. In Pennsylvania it will average eight-tenths. The average oat crop will be larger than usual in nearly all the States, and more clover has been sown than usual, and is reported in average condition. In Delaware it is bad but Maryland will fall little below the average. A medium crop of apples is indicated, though there is a variation in the appearance in different localities. In New England and the extreme west the prospect is better than usual.—In the central States worse. Peaches have suffered from winter-killing very generally. In Ohio scarcely a third of a crop is expected. In New Jersey less than half a crop. In Delaware and Maryland about six-tenths.

WHEAT CROP IN MARYLAND.—The yield of wheat, in Maryland, notwithstanding the very unfavorable accounts in May and early part of June, now promises a fair crop.—In the western part of the State the yield, it is estimated, will be an average crop—whilst in the lower counties where it stands generally thin upon the ground, the grain is well filled, and the yield will be much better than anticipated some weeks ago. The corn crop, though backward, is now pushing up vigorously from the favorable weather we have had. The oat crop is generally very fine.

The Crops in Virginia.

The Richmond Whig, of Monday June 25th has an interesting review of the agricultural prospects of Virginia.—It is truly gratifying to be assured that the enterprising planters and farmers of that State, which suffered so severely by the ravages of war, are about to reap a good harvest. We quote from the Whig as follows:

The wheat crop, while doubtless it will fall considerably short of what it usually is, will, in the main wheat-growing regions on the James, the York, the Rappahannock, and other rivers and water courses, turn out much better than we had been led to expect. In the section south of the James river we hear of much improvement in the wheat prospects, while in the Valley there is ground for anticipating pretty nearly an average crop. The most discouraging signs are in the northern portion of the State, and here even a visible change for the better occurred toward the latter stage of the season. As regards one material fact, our advice all concur that the grain is of a better quality than usual. The copious rains with which we have been visited invigorated and recruited much wheat that before promised little or no yield. It is scarcely possible to approximate a correct estimate of the general yield throughout the State, but in quarters entitled to much respect we have the estimate that the crop will reach the proportion of two-thirds of a full yield. This would leave a considerable surplus for sale over the quantity needed for domestic consumption and seed. The price of wheat will put a much needed and a most welcome supply of money in the pockets of the farmers, and enable them to pay off old scores, furnish themselves with necessaries and luxuries, and to increase their facilities for the next year's operations.

The corn and oat crops, we are most happy to say, are of unusual promise. The latter is magnificent, and may be considered made, as it has passed successfully through those periods of growth which are deemed the most critical. Corn has been universally and most extensively planted. Although backward in some localities, the most agreeable anticipations of a great crop are indulged. This crop is subject to but few diseases and enemies. All that it needs generally is judicious working and favorable weather. These two necessary incidents concurring, as we hope they will, it may be safely assumed that the crop will be immense.

We learn that the chief tobacco growing portions of the State are cheered by all the indications of an auspicious beginning, as regards the production of that valuable staple. Preparations have been made for a large crop, and we understand that the stand of tobacco is excellent. With suitable weather and the usual attention, the crop will be heavy.—We learn that in the group of counties composed of Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Halifax, &c., three fourths of the average crop is expected.

The clover and hay crops will be unusually fine and abundant. Besides these, the leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, &c., and the root crops, such as turnips, Irish and sweet potatoes, &c., have been largely planted, and promise the most liberal and gratifying returns.

We have every reason to hope that the farmers will not only raise enough to abundantly supply their family wants and feed and fatten their stock, their flocks and herds, and their poultry even, but a large surplus for market. Unusual efforts should everywhere be made to raise horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and domestic fowls.

If the corn crop turns out as well as it is expected, the farmers may, by limiting themselves in the domestic consumption of wheat by substituting corn meal for flour, be enabled to sell the wheat thus saved and realize a large price which it will doubtless command in market. May a benignant Providence bless us in this time of our need with bountiful crops and encourage us in our efforts to substitute the plow-share for the sword, and to achieve the victories of peace rather than those of war.

Harrison's Solution for the Preservation of Meats.

An application for letters Patent has been made by Mr. J. J. Harrison, of St. Michaels, Talbot county, formerly of Texas, for a new and important discovery for the preservation of fresh meats, &c., by means of a solution. He confidently claims that it will preserve meats pure and fresh for an indefinite time by immersion in the solution, without the aid of salt. On a recent visit to that place, our friend Samuel R. McLeane, Esq., invited us to visit Mr. Harrison's laboratory, where we inspected meats, chickens, oysters and eggs, which had been subjected to his process of curing. They all seemed to be in a pure state of preservation, as far as we could judge. A piece of lamb, which had been hanging some three months, was cut in our presence, and still retained its sweetness, though it had been exposed to the atmosphere during the entire time. We would call the attention of parties interested in such matters to this discovery, which, if successful, will be of incalculable value.

FISH PONDS.—A correspondent asks us if we know of "any one in this State or Pennsylvania, who understands the proper construction of Fish Ponds, and can also stock them with trout." Any one who can give the information will oblige us by communicating the same to our address.

QUERIES.

A correspondent at Cleveland, Tennessee, sends us the following:

"Will you be good enough to seek through your *"Maryland Farmer,"* answers to the following queries:

1. The best method of destroying moles.
2. How to keep worms out of dried fruit?
3. How to keep the bugs out of seed beans?
4. How to prevent a cow from leaking her milk?

1. It is questionable whether moles do not do more good than harm. They feed upon slugs, worms, snails, and insects, and consequently do much good in this way.

They are caught and destroyed in various ways. Sometimes they are hunted by *terriers*, who, after a little training, will hunt and kill them of their own accord.

They are sometimes caught in traps. At others, they are suffocated in this way,—a hole is made in one end of their tracks, into that tow or cotton saturated with a mixture of rosin and sulphur, is placed, and set fire to. Again,—wheat flour is sprinkled over with arsenic, made into dough, divided into pellets and placed in their holes. They eat the dough and are poisoned.

Ten or a dozen plants of the *Palma christi* or Castor oil bean, distributed over an acre, will, it is said, banish them from the ground. *Alder*, it is said, is offensive to them and will drive them off.

Collect earth worms, kill them, mix them up with *nux vomica*, or any other poison, place one or two worms in the holes or tracks of the moles; the moles eat them, and as a consequence are killed.

Place the broad end or neck of a quart bottle at the mouth of their track, they will enter but cannot get through the small end, as, for want of a foot hold, they cannot push their way through the mouth end of the bottle, and as they cannot turn round, they are trapped.

2. Dried sassafras bark, mixed with the fruit, it is said, will keep worms out of dried fruit.

3. It is said planting late in the season—June or July—will keep the bugs out of seed peas and beans.

4. Some of our readers will be kind enough to inform our correspondent "how to prevent cows from leaking their milk."

Great Discovery in Destroying the Hessian Fly.

We would call the particular attention of farmers, especially wheat growers, to the following brief communication from Joseph W. Newcomer, formerly of Washington Co., Md., who claims to have discovered an unfailing remedy for the Hessian Fly in wheat. He has accomplished this after a series of experiments running through four or five years, and it has never failed him. If he has succeeded, as he believes he has, he will have rendered himself indeed a great benefactor. He claims that the fly is formed in the new wheat, and it must be destroyed before it is seeded—and as an evidence of the truth of his assertion, he calls upon growers of wheat to thoroughly examine the present wheat crop to convince themselves of this theory. He proposes to offer the right of using his method of preventing the Fly, to each county, for \$100.—We would suggest that some of our experienced wheat growers would examine into the subject and report the results of their investigation. Considering the matter of so much importance we have introduced it in our editorial instead of advertising columns.

"The Hessian fly first forms its eggs in the new wheat—if the farmer will take the trouble to examine his present crop, he will find the nitt laid in the curve of grain—it is deposited there by a small black fly. The farmer sows the wheat with the insect deposited, and if the fall season

should be dry the fly makes its appearance. When they come out early in the spring, if the season should be dry, they deposit their eggs in the first joint. The spring hatching does the injury. If the season should be dry the insect cuts through the stock, which generally makes its appearance about the 10th or 15th of June. I have been several years in making the discovery how to destroy the fly and I now claim to do it without fail."

All communications addressed to Mr. Newcomer can be directed to the care of this office.

STEEP FOR SEED WHEAT.—A foreign journal recommends the following: "A very excellent steep is to make a brine of salt and water strong enough to float an egg, and to as much of this as will cover a barrel of wheat in a tub add one half-pound of blue-stone. In it steep and well wash the wheat for 36 or 48 hours, then strain in a sieve over the tub till all the brine is drained off, and mix as much dry, finely slacked lime as will dry it thoroughly."

"LEWISBURG TIMES."—We call attention to the advertisement of the *Lewisburg Weekly Times*, published at Lewisburg, W. Va., by C. J. Syme & Co. We are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements from merchants, manufacturers and others who desire to extend their business in that section of Virginia.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS."—We have received from our gallant friend, Major Frank Darley,—who was recently on a visit to our city—his spirited weekly published at Wadesborough, N. C., at \$3 per annum. Merchants and manufacturers who desire to reach that section of the Old North State, by advertising, we would recommend to them the "Argus" as a good medium.

"THE AMERICAN BEE GAZETTE."—We received the first number of this monthly, devoted to Bee culture. It will prove of interest to every Bee keeper. Published in New York, by E. Van Slyke, at \$1 per annum.

"NORTH WESTERN FARMER."—This monthly journal of Agriculture, &c., is received. It is ably conducted and neatly printed. Published in Indianapolis, Ind., by Dr. T. A. Bland, editor, at \$1 per annum.

"THE FARMERS' PEARL," is the title of a very neat 16 page journal, devoted to agriculture and literature, published at St. Joseph's, Mo., at \$1.50 per annum.

MORE VALUABLE THAN TREASURY NOTES.—How that old cynic, Sam Johnson, would have revelled through Webster's massive new Unabridged! How he would have gloated over its magnificent letter-press and its illustrations, beautiful as new Treasury Notes, and *much more valuable* to the student. The Merriams have incurred a fabulous expense in having the whole work rewritten, re-set, recast, and republished. It is not a mere revision but a reconstruction. To insure excellence in typography, it comes from the Riverside Press, which is all that need be said about its mechanical execution. It is a marvellous specimen of learning, labor, research, and taste. It is by far the greatest literary work of the age.—*Baltimore American*.

REPORT YOUR SUCCESS.—How much that is known by our successful farmers is never communicated?—We see fields of richest grain, excellent cattle, good fences, &c.; farms that the mind singles out among inferior land, and is delighted at such prosperity, wondering how the improvement was brought about. Who has not such farms in his mind's eye? And yet those farms are unknown; only the neighbors are benefitted by the example. Here is valuable matter. Why not report the success—how it was brought about—so that others may get the benefit?

Sheep and Wool in Maryland and Virginia.

We publish the subjoined correspondence for the benefit of those interested in Sheep and Wool raising:

Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

Last winter we brought down about 400 ewes, part Merino and part Cotswold, and kept them on the farm in Howard Co. till after shearing. They were a fair sample of the sheep which we propose to introduce into this State and Virginia, and of which we have already put into Virginia nearly 2,000. The sheep were shorn in the grease, and the wool sold to the Messrs. Wethered. After examining the wool, I asked the Messrs. W. to express an opinion on the subject, and the annexed letter was the reply. Although unwashed, I considered they paid me the highest market price.

They properly understood me to say, beyond all peradventure, that Merino wool can be produced for one-half the cost at the North.

I found the Messrs. W. very fair dealers—and I would say to all who have doubts what to do with their wool, to send it to them, and they will pay all that the wool is fairly worth in market at the time. They are manufacturers of high repute and gentlemen who can be implicitly trusted. I hope those who have a choice lot of wool put up in good order, will try them.

Truly, yours,

June 23, 1866.

T. C. PETERS, W. Friendship, Md

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We were glad to see that you are introducing sheep to some extent into Maryland and Virginia. We have for years past endeavoured to induce the farmers of these States to go into the business on a larger scale, having been convinced that nothing paid so well.

We paid you to-day forty cents per pound for unwashed Merino and Mixed Wool, and by our calculation, you must make not less than 125 per cent. profit on the production of such wool. Did we understand you right in stating that wool could be raised here at one-half less than in Western New York?

We beg leave to say in addition, that the wool of Maryland and Virginia is superior to same class of wool raised farther North.

Very truly, yours,

WETHERED BROS. & NEPHEW,

No. 20 German street, Manufacturers and Dealers in Wool.

T. C. PETERS, Esq.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.—Is there any position a mother can covet for her daughter, more glorious than to be the wife of an honest, independent, happy farmer, in a country like this? To be the wife of one who is looked up to by the neighbors as one whose example may be safely followed—one whose farm is noted as a model of neatness and perfection of cultivation? To be the mistress of a mansion of her own, that may be the envy of every passer-by, because it is neat and comfortable—a sweet and lovely cottage home. To be the angel that flits through the garden, bidding the flowers bloom, and twining roses and honeysuckles around the bed-room or sweetening their fragrance with her sweetest smile; or spreading the snowy-cloth beneath the old oak at the door to welcome her husband as he returns from his toil; or ever tipping the cradle with her foot as she plics the dasher with her hand, or busily moves the needle, at the same time humming a joyous song of praise that she is the happy and fondly-beloved wife of an American farmer—one of the true noble-men of this free country—one that should by right, rank as the pride and glory of America.

Who hath not known ill-fortune, never knew
Himself, or his own Virtue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOSTER'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING ANTI-FREEZING FORCE PUMP.—E. Mallalieu & Co., 62 N. Howard street, Baltimore, offer to farmers, gardeners and others, this very efficient apparatus for raising and throwing water. Its construction is entirely new, differing from all other pumps yet offered to the public. Those in need of such an article will do well to examine this pump before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a very superior article and can do all that its manufacturers claim for it. It can be seen in operation at the above place. Examine their advertisement.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Sixth street, Philadelphia, offer to the trade a large supply of all the approved varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, all the product of Bloomsdale, the seed farm of these gentlemen—located near the city of Philadelphia, embracing about 600 acres. The seeds of Bloomsdale have attained a world-wide reputation, being annually exported to all parts of the world. The South, previous to the war, were largely supplied by Landreth's Seeds. This firm is too well known to the entire country to need any endorsement from us. Dealers are referred to their advertisement.

WHEAT DRILLS.—Bickford & Huffman's Celebrated Grain Drills are offered at greatly reduced rates by the General Agent, Wm. L. Buckingham, 59½ S. Charles street, Baltimore. No time should be lost in procuring these machines for the coming season.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, offer a great variety of labor-saving Implements and Machinery, for the present season, such as Reapers and Mowers, Horse Powers, Wheat Drills, Grain Fans, Horse Rakes, Cider Mills, Scythes, &c. Their stock of goods will be found most complete.

BERGER & BUTZ'S Excelsior Super Phosphate of Lime—and Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime is offered for sale by R. J. Ruth & Co., Agents, Bowlys Wharf, Baltimore, who present the certificate of Prof. Genth as to its value.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.—Pure bred Cotswold Ewes and yearling Bucks and Buck Lambs for sale, raised by George Jackson, Esq., near Wilmington, Delaware. These can be relied on as pure bred.

200,000 GRAPE VINES.—Burkholder & Wilson, Bendersville, Pa., offer for sale a great variety of Grape Cuttings and Layers—also Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and Rhubarb. See advertisement.

A Practical Gardener and Farmer wants a situation—well qualified, and offers the best of references.

SHELL LIME.—Lime for agricultural or building purposes, for sale by cargo or less, by Mercer & Bowen, 3 Exchange Place, Baltimore. Also Lodi Co.'s Poudrette, and Ground Bones, warranted pure.

TURNIP SEED.—Robert Halliday & Son offer Turnip Seed—crop of 1866—which will be ready by July 15th. They grow only two varieties, the Purple Top and White Dutch. See advertisement.

GOOD NIGHT.—The charm of the simple common place expression "Good night" has been made the subject of a beautiful paragraph, by some author who says:—"Good night! the little child has lisped as it passed to a brighter morn than ours; the lover with his gay dream of nuptial morn; the wife and mother, all the fragile threads of household cares still in her fingers; the father with appealing eye of childhood all unanswred. Good night! that seal upon days past and days to come—what hand so rash as to rend aside the veil that hides its to-morrow!"

Horticultural.

A FEW SEASONABLE HINTS.

Budding may now be done and up to the 1st of September. For cherries and peaches it is more certain than grafting; and when it is more convenient, and grafting having been neglected in the spring, pears, apples, plums, &c., also can be budded with certainty, if well done.

It is stated that "whale oil soap," so-called, diluted with water at the rate of half a pound of soap to an ordinary bucket of water, well dissolved, will utterly destroy the rose bug, and we believe too the rose-worm preying upon the foliage. There is nothing more nauseous to insects than an application of this. It will lay 'cold' everything that we have tried it on but the curculio—that insect, however, cares no more for the mixture, even though accompanied with sulphur, lime water and tobacco juice, than if it were a gingerly dose of pure spring water. In fact it rather likes it!

Remember, that raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries are greatly aided in their vigor and productiveness by liberal mulching.—Grass and weeds, if permitted to get the upper hand, are fatal to all these fruits. Never use a hoe or spade about them—the garden fork will perform all the needed cultivation admirably, without necessarily injuring the roots.

Now is the time to cut back the new blackberry canes to from three and a half to four feet, clipping also the branches. This operation will give much larger and better fruit; it is followed by the best market cultivators of New Jersey, and they are pretty sharp at discovering which side their bread is buttered.

Our gardens generally do not contain as good a variety of herbs as they should for even the use of the family. This would seem strange when they are so convenient for the culinary department, and are so easily raised from the slip, but it must be from this year's growth. It is not too late yet, if attended to at once, to propagate in this way most of the herbs.

Not an hour should be delayed in the destruction of the caterpillars upon the premises, which should be carefully gone over. We do not think that caterpillars and injurious insects generally are nearly so numerous and damaging this year as last, and for several previous years. Perhaps it may be on account of the fierce warfare made upon them.

Lettuce seed should now be sowed for a crop of small salad. It comes very opportunely at a time when there is no other substitute. A bed six or eight feet square will be sufficient for a large-sized family.

Celery, which should be all set out by this time, must be carefully attended to, or a good crop cannot be expected. There is no crop in a garden which requires so much nursing or which is so sure to acknowledge it by reciprocating in kind. Single rows almost invariably produce larger and finer stalks, hence, where ground is at command it should be always followed.

Stirring the soil with an iron rake, about all crops, cannot be too strongly urged. Let it be done frequently and well. Two stirrings is as good as one rain, and when the rain comes the soil is in the best possible condition to receive it.

Leave no weeds go to seed. If a garden is systematically worked—and without system no garden is worth having—the labor of clearing it of weeds is reduced one-half. But let them once get ahead and they may be fought against all summer, and prove victorious in the end.—*Ed. Germantown Tel.*

Fruits For Market.

You must select soils with a view to get your produce in the market at the season when it will bring the largest price. In some markets the earliest varieties do not bring as large a return as the very latest. So carefully is this feature of fruit marketing studied by experienced culturists, that the season for each of the small fruits has been largely extended, aided by a difference in latitude. But this extension of the season with the same fruit is due, not only to difference in latitude and isothermal locations, but to the care with which large cultivators have selected varieties with a view to secure a succession, and not only prolong the season, but the better enable them to control the market, divide their labor and save themselves from loss by being forced to put their crop all in the market at once. It is not good policy to cultivate a larger crop than can be handled successfully and secure remunerative prices; and it is especially poor policy to risk all the labor and expense of the season upon a single kind of fruit. A mixed husbandry is as much safer and more profitable to the fruit culturist as to the grain grower. The strawberry crop may be destroyed by drouth; and yet the raspberry crop, which follows it, compensate all loss on the strawberries. Early currants and gooseberries bring good prices in large markets when delivered in good shape. And blackberries! Did anybody ever know a good, large, well grown, well ripened New Rochelle, or a Dorchester, to spoil when exposed for sale at prices that would pay the producer four or five dollars per bushel?—*Selected.*

Briars will be liable to sprout, cut them when you will. It is best to plow or dig them up, root and branch, in August or September.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

We find some excellent suggestions on the subject of pruning fruit trees, by J. T. Elliott, of Grand Rapids, Mich. They accord exactly with what we have said over and over again for many years in these columns. His communication is dated May, and he begins thus; "The season for trimming fruit trees is approaching," and then goes on as follows:

"We all remember the old apple and pear trees, where (New England) we had to be 'boosted' to reach the lowest branches; and coming out here, we have imitated our fathers' follies, and fared worse than they. They pruned in February and March, and we have known no better. Letting go all discussion of what *their* interests may be—and looking at home—all experience I hope will not be lost on us and *that* experience, all points one way. *Prune while the wood is growing if you wish the scars to heal quick and sound. Say in June.*

"Limbs that grow together, and parallel, and that cross, must have one of them removed. The formation of crotches must be avoided, or else we lose more or less of trees by splitting down when they get to bearing. If practical, establish a leading branch, and grow laterals at intervals. Some will need little, and other sorts much cutting."

Mr. Elliott also advises to grow heads low, with the lower branches not over two feet, if possible, from the ground. They stand the high winds better, are handsomer, and the fruit is more easily got at. If the plow cannot approach the tree in consequence of this system of growing, so much the better, as a plow never ought to get near a fruit tree. All this is sound doctrine. Low-branched trees also protect their trunks against the hot sun of summer, which sometimes is very injurious, as well as, to a certain extent, against the freezing and thawing process of winter.

There is a marked difference between the amputated limbs of trees that have been operated on respectively in February and June or July. The first often show, especially where the limbs are of any considerable size, a black stump, which never changes, except to decay; while those of the latter readily heal over, and present a neat appearance.—Besides, early summer pruning injures fruit buds, while spring pruning gives us only wood.—*Editor Germantown Telegraph.*

REMEDY FOR THE CURRANT WORM.—Mr. Edward Frost says, powdered lime mixed with hellibore is a remedy. He uses the lime for the better distribution of the hellibore. Blow it on the plants with bellows constructed with a tin on the spout, such as painters use. In twenty-four hours after use not a worm was to be found. Mr. Barry used hellibore in solution, with good results. Half a pound to a pail of water. Put on with a syringe.

The Profits of Fruit Growing.

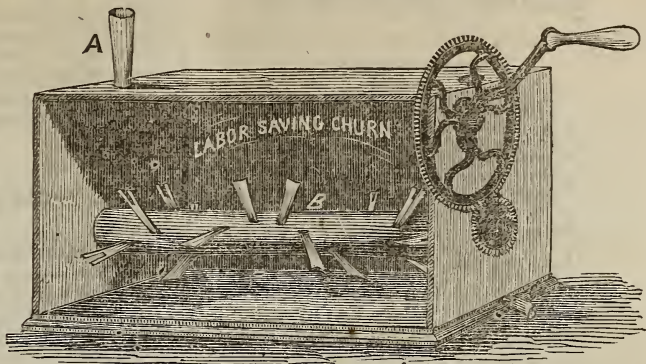
In view of the immense profits of fruit growing, particularly of small fruits for those living near cities and large towns, it is astonishing that their cultivation is not more generally engaged in. We can only account for it on the ground of the migratory character of our people, and their unwillingness to incur the expense of planting fruit trees and shrubbery without being sure that they are to reap the benefits. But as every person appreciates more or less the value of fruit, it may always be considered a paying investment to engage in the business, as orchards and small fruits enhance the value of the farm far more than the labor and expense that they incur. Fruit is the best investment one can engage in in this State. With the facilities we have for shipment, and the increasing demands for its use and consumption, there is no danger of glutting the market; and if by any means the market could be glutted, it would not be the worst calamity that could befall the community.—It would be a happy day when there should be growing upon all our present unsightly highways and hedges instead of scrubby hazel bushes and wild thorns, apple, peach, pear and quince trees, loaded with delicious fruit. The author of "Ten Acres Enough," speaking of the extraordinary gains that can be annually realized from fruit growing, without apparent care or skill, instances the following:—"Some years ago, there was an orchard of seventy May duke cherry trees a few miles below Philadelphia, the daily sales from which, during the season, amounted to \$80. I have this week seen an Amber cherry tree, growing in New Jersey, from which \$60 to \$80 worth is annually sold, and the owner declares that if all the fruit were gathered, and at the right time, the product would be \$100. From twenty apple trees of the Early Redstreak and the Early Queen varieties, growing near Philadelphia, 300 bushels of fruit have been gathered, which sold for \$225. A single Washington plum tree, in a city garden, has been known to yield six bushels of fruit, worth \$10 per bushel. A vineyard some sixteen miles from Philadelphia, occupying three-eighths of an acre, has produced \$300, when the grapes sold for only eight cents a pound, or at the rate of \$800 per acre. A single Catawba vine, in the same neighborhood, has produced ten bushels, worth \$40, at market prices. I have seen the Catawba clambering up the side of a barn in Delaware, and when only four years old yielded hundreds of pounds of grapes."—*Exchange.*

REMEDY FOR THE APPLE TREE BORER.—Mr. C. R. Hall, of Garden Grove, Iowa, says in the *Rural American*:—"We have found a remedy for the apple tree borer, which is to plant tansy around the root of the tree."

TIBBIT'S PATENT LABOR-SAVING CHURN.

The improvements in the churn follow so rapidly that we can scarcely keep pace with them. A new candidate for public favor is now offered by J. M. Kellog, in the above churn. We witnessed the operation of Tibbit's Patent, which we considered a great success. A trial was given at Hayfields, the estate of John Merryman, Baltimore county, which proved so satisfactory that Mr. Merryman has given under his own signature, the result of the trial. He says:—"Eight quarts of cream were placed in the churn at 20 minutes past five o'clock—in eight minutes butter came—at 20 minutes before six o'clock the milk had been drawn off, and the butter washed and salted, ready for printing."

It is claimed that this churn will make butter in from 3 to 10 minutes, that it takes the butter out cleaner than by hand; it works in the salt more firmly; it is cleaned in less time than any other churn; it is less liable to get out of order, being very simple; it will make more butter from a given quantity of cream; and that its price is within the reach of all. We refer the reader to the advertisement in another column.



A, is an air tube—B, Arbor—C, for drawing off the butter-milk. The cut represents the churn with the side out, showing the interior.

carbonic acid is larger than that of the oxygen absorbed. This change proceeds very rapidly at the common temperature, during the first twenty-four hours; and the milk left in contact with more than its own bulk of air, is able to take up within three or four days the whole of the oxygen of that quantity of air.

THE MILCH COW.—So far from trying to see how little food we can subsist a milch cow on, the object should be to see how much we can make her eat. The cow should be regarded as a machine for the manufacture of milk. Feed therefore so as to sharpen the appetite and induce the animal to eat freely. If you have a long row to feed, put a small forkfull before the first and so on to each as you go along. By the time you get to the end, the first may have eaten all up clean, and be waiting for more. Begin again in the same way, and go round again and again if necessary. Put a large feeding before a cow at once and it would not be eaten with half the relish and some of it might be left.
—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

ZINC MILK PANS.—Experiments in England have recently been made regarding the effects of zinc upon milk, and it was found that milk kept in zinc vessels will continue sweet four or five hours longer than it will in vessels of any other material.

We give the following poetic effusion of a romantic localizer, who recently beheld a feminine divinity in a "tilting skirt."

A TILTER.

I saw her but a moment,
"Twas in a "tilting skirt,"
How prettily she sailed along,
The charming little flirt!
I saw her but a moment,
Ah! 'twas a pretty sight
To see her tread the crowded street,
With footsteps free and light.
I saw her but a moment,
Yet I swore by the "Old Harry,"
Tho' a pretty thing to look at,
She would never do to marry!
Tho' I saw her but a moment,
Yet I knew she was a flirt,
By the jaunty airs she put on
As she swung her "tilting skirt!"

TO PREVENT SMOKE FROM A LAMP.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

The Dairy.

How to Keep Milk Sweet.

Large quantities of milk are sent once a day from Orange County to New York City. Notwithstanding it is sent by railroad, a portion of the milk is thirty-six hours old when it arrives in New York and is ready for the milk carts. To keep milk sweet this length of time in warm weather is no easy matter. The management on the part of the farmers is described as follows by the *Utica Herald*:

"The milk as soon as it comes from the cow is strained and put in long tin pails, which are set in water, care being taken that no portion of the milk be higher than the water. These pails look like sections of stove-pipe, being eight inches in diameter, and from seventeen inches to twenty inches long. The milk is occasionally stirred up so as to keep the cream from rising. It is deemed important that the animal heat be removed as soon as may be, at least in an hour's time after it comes from the cow. The old plan, which is yet practiced by some, is to cool the milk in the cans, but it is regarded as a very unsafe way when it is designed to have the milk keep sweet for a considerable length of time. The milk stands in the pails until ready to be carted to the trains, when it is put in cans holding from fifty to sixty gallons. These cans are filled full, and the cover, which fits closely, carefully adjusted."

THE FERMENTATION OF MILK.—According to the experiments of Mr. Hoppe, milk contains its peculiar ferment ready formed, which is destroyed at the temperature of boiling water, but it is again formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen; and also that the fermentation, once begun, proceeds spontaneously, without the assistance of atmospheric oxygen. Hoppe's investigations further show that fresh milk, in contact with the air, takes up oxygen and gives off carbonic acid, and that the volume of this

Ladies Department.

A HOME SCENE.

Come, let me bathe your glowing cheek,
And make your hair look neat,
And put your bright pink apron on—
There, now, you're clean and sweet!
Now sit down on the little bench
That grand-papa made, and see
How still you'll be while good mamma
Goes to lay the cloth for tea.

The tea-kettle sends forth its hum,
The biscuits are so light—
I wish he'd come, it seems to me
He's rather late to-night!
Hark! wasn't that our gate that clicked?
"Hurrah!" shouts little Will,
And ere I've time to tell him hush,
He's bounded o'er the sill.

And "papa's come!" he shouts again,
And climbs up for a kiss;
And "papa's tum! Oh! papa's tum!"
Echoes his little sis.
Oh! happy group that live and love
Within that humble cot;
Many who dwell in palaces
Might envy them their lot.

Some writer has said, that a young and beautiful widow, "is the most loving and loveable creature in existence"—there is much truth in the remark, and, as Samivel Weller intimates, they are at the same time the most dangerous, to the liberties of a bachelor—when they once take a notion that way. Is it not a singular fact, that most of the greatest men the world has produced, have been brought to the feet of the widows!

The reading of the following sketch has amused us, and no doubt will many others, who will probably say, "it's so like 'em."

THE YOUNG WIDOW ON A SLEIGH RIDE.

It is summer now, but it was winter, clear, cold, and the snow was finely packed. Dr. Meadows was one of a sleighing party, which he describes, so far as he and the young Widow Lambkin were concerned, in the words following:

The lively widow Lambkin sat in the sleigh, under the same buffalo robe with me.

"Oh, oh! don't!" she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, at the same time catching hold of my arm, and turning her veiled face towards me while her little eyes twinkled through the moonlight.

"Don't what?" I asked, "I am not doing anything."

"Well, but I thought you were going to take toll," replied Mrs. Lambkin.

"Toll," I rejoined; "what's that?"

"Well! I declare!" cried the Widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells, "you pretend you don't know what toll is!"

"Indeed I don't then," I said, laughing; "pray explain, if you please."

"You never heard, then," said the Widow, most provokingly, "you never heard that when we are on a sleigh-ride the gentlemen always, that is, sometimes, when they cross a bridge claim a kiss, and call it toll. But I never pay it."

I said that I had never heard of it before; but when we came to the next bridge I claimed the toll, and the Widow's struggles to hold the veil over her face was not enough to tear it. At last the veil was removed, her round, rosy face was turned directly towards mine, and in the clear light of a frosty moon the toll was taken, for the first time in his life by Dr. Mead-

dows. Soon we came to a long bridge with several arches; the Widow said it was no use to resist a man who would have his own way, so she paid the toll without a murmur.

"But you won't take toll for every arch, will you, Doctor?" the Widow said so archly, that I did not fail to exact all my dues, and that was the beginning. But never mind the rest. The Lambkin had the Meadows all to herself in the spring.

TRUTHS FOR WIVES.

In domestic happiness, the wife's influence is much greater than her husbands: for the one the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed.—No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagances and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on, ere incurred; the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away which do mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those niceties which make a well regulated house. An unfurnished cruet-stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table-cloth, a mustard-pot with its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, are really nothings; but each can raise an angry word or cause discomfort. Depend upon it, there's a great deal of domestic happiness in a well-dressed mutton-chop, or a tidy breakfast table. Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often too wearied for conversation, (however intellectual;) but they can always appreciate a well-swept hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country, for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanted beauties of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if with these she fails to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in the affections, that without love, their existence is void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a higher order of mind will not run this risk; they know that their feminine, their domestic are their first duties.

A REBEL POET ON KISSING.—The Southern poet and novelist, Dr. Wm. Gilmore Simms, has the following interesting remarks in a recent number of the *South Carolinian*:

A genuine, hearty, honest kiss is made up of everything that is good. It smacks of truth, of sensibility, of delicate sentiment, of genial susceptibilities, of strong natural sympathies, of ingenious devotion, of preference, of taste, of feeling, of an ardent yet artless nature, at once bashful and tender, willing to be won, needing the winning, yet yielding reluctantly by the natural law that makes coyness a sweet restraint on wooing, stimulating even when it darts away in flight. The first kiss is the down upon the peach, the opening of the rosebud, the blossom of the dawn, the one star of the night, the delight that makes all the future life a dream of the Elysium, and hallows the home of memory, even when it no longer harbors love.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious
As are the conceal'd Comforts of a man
Lek'd up in Woman's Love.

A CURIOSITY FOR THE LADIES.

There is now on exhibition at the salesroom of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, the first sewing-machine (No. 1) made by that company, the present number being about 230,000. Let the interested compare the machine sold in 1851 for \$125 with those now offered for \$55. The former owner of this machine gives its history as follows:

"This machine was finished early in 1851, and I learned its use from Mr. Wilson himself. I was thus, you see, the first to work the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and learned on the first machine they ever manufactured.

"In 1854 I earned with the machine \$295, besides doing my own housework and taking care of my baby. In 1856 we came to Davenport and brought the machine with us. I believe it the first machine ever brought to Iowa.

"I ran that machine almost constantly for more than fourteen years, on all sorts of work, from the finest dressmaking to the heaviest tailoring; I quilted a full-sized white bedspread with it, which has been exhibited three times at the fair. It took me three weeks to do it with my other work; but it could not have been done by hand in as many years. I have even stitched leather with it, and at the time I exchanged it (in 1865) for 193,330, it worked just as well as when made.

"It is perhaps unnecessary for me to add that I believe the Wheeler & Wilson to be vastly superior to any other machine made. Yours, respectfully, P. E. B."

Time tries all things. Use only furnishes the final test. Opinions of the skilful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. All failures have had their advocates. It is not worthy that the sewing machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair here in 1853 long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years have seen numerous machines, with high pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple, and vanish. So it will be while credulity lasts.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company fixed upon the "Lock Stitch" as the one best suited to the general purposes of sewing, for beauty, permanence, elasticity and economy of thread, and experience has confirmed the preference. It was at liberty, then as now, to make a chain-stitch machine; and even now, at a cost of less than ten cents each, can adapt its lock-stitch machine to make the chain stitch as well as the lock-stitch, but not believing in the stitch, has steadily refused to give it any kind of indorsement.

While this Company has given to the public the best fruits of inventive genius, it has guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, as hemming, binding, brading, cording, etc., but it has been kept free from all useless complications. *Simplicity of all parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work, have been the constant aim. Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but one kind of stitch, and that with the fewest movements possible.* Hence the machine may run constantly for fourteen years, like No. 1, above mentioned, or a lifetime. even, and work just as well as when new. With a complication of parts and movements, it would require monthly repairs and adjustments. As the purchase of a sewing-machine is, or may be, an act for a lifetime, care should be had in getting what time and use have approved.—*Com. Advertiser, New York.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—From Hon. Chas. E. Phelps, of Maryland—Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio—Hon. John W. Chanler, of New York—Hon. Chas. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin.

The Apiary.

HONEY BEES.

A honey bee learns nothing, but comes in the world knowing all that is given to bees to know. We have read the writings of men who claim that they can "tame" bees, &c., but we deny their ability to learn, tame, or change their natural habits in the least. If one person can go among them and not be stung, while another who does the same thing is attacked and stung by the bees, the difference lies in one having some offensive odor emitted, as his breath, or some exudation from the skin that is offensive to bees.

One may keep bees many years, and be constantly among them, and yet his bees will sting him just as soon as the bees of a strange family would, if he did anything to irritate them. In 25 years close attention to the nature and habits of honey bees, we have never been able to "tame," in the least, a single family, nor bee, so as to show that our familiarity to them caused them to differ at all from bees that had never seen us. If we irritated them at any time, they would sting us just as soon as they would a stranger.

Nor can any art of man cause honey bees to depart in the least, from their regular *natural* habits. The manner of constructing their combs, the material used, the size and shape of cells, &c., are exactly to day what they were a thousand years ago. Nor is there any difference in the natural habits of these bees in different parts of the world, except in warm climates, where there are no winters, they do not store up a supply of honey for winter use, because it is not needed. Otherwise, the bees of one country have precisely the same habits of those of every other part of the world.

It is surprising how soon a single bee will impart information to a whole family. For instance, place a piece of honey comb, containing honey, where a single bee will find it; that bee will fill its sack, and fly away to its hive, and soon return with several other bees. These will return to their hive laden with honey, and soon come back with a score, or more, of bees; and in about half an hour thousands of bees will be employed in securing the honey. By what particular method bees give information where honey is to be found, has never been discovered. It is not by sight, nor by smell, that they discover it, because when honey is placed directly in front of a hive, and within a few inches of where hundreds of bees are flying about, not the least notice is taken of it till some have alighted by chance upon it, when the information is soon imparted to the family that it is there, and in a few minutes there is a rush of bees to secure the treasure.—*Miner's Rural American.*

HOW TO CONQUER BELLIGERENT BEES.—When it is discovered that two swarms of bees are at war with each other, by turning up the hive containing the attacking bees, thrusting a stick up into the honey, and fracturing the comb, you will at once stop all further aggression, and set the bees repairing the damage done to their own empire, instead of trying to conquer another.

STRAINING HONEY.—First uncup the honey, place it in a sieve, having the sieve in a pan, placing the pan in a tight cupboard, (as that keeps out all dirt;) in warm weather it will run out in a few days; when it has run out, remove it and place more in the sieve. In this way it has a pleasant taste, with no taste of bee-bread. I think the heating is what hurts the honey.—*Ex.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.—Mrs. Greenough contributes the following through the Maine Farmer:

There is no wine equal to blackberry wine when properly made, in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without farther labor, that every family will highly appreciate, and never do without afterwards, if they can help it.

TO MAKE TOMATO WINE.—Take small ripe tomatoes, pick off the stems, put them into a basket or tub, wash clean, then mash well and strain through a linen rag; (a bushel will make five gallons pure) then add $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of good brown sugar to each gallon, then put it into a cask and let it ferment as for raspberry wine. If two gallons of water be added to each bushel of tomatoes the wine will be as good.

CURRENT WINE.—To each quart of juice, (pressed out cold,) add three pounds fine loaf sugar, and as much water as will make a gallon. Fill the cask with this mixture, and permit it to work. Draw it off the same as cider, and bottle. Put in no spirits. Wine made in this way cannot be beaten for mildness and agreeableness.

PICKLED TOMATOES.—Take small, smooth tomatoes, not very ripe; scald them until the skin will slip off easily, and sprinkle salt over them. After they have stood twenty-four hours, drain off the juice, and pour on a boiling hot pickle, composed of one pound of sugar to every quart of vinegar, and 2 teaspoonsful, each, of cinnamon and cloves. Drain off the liquid, scald it, and pour it on them again, every two days for a week, and they will require no further care.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Mrs. Page, in Prairie Farmer, gives her premium recipe, as follows:—Take ripe tomatoes, (the small red ones are preferable,) wash, but not skin them, and thoroughly boil one hour, and then put them through a hair sieve, and to one quart of juice add one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one of black pepper, half of cayenne, half of nutmeg, one of good mustard, two-thirds teaspoonful of salt. Boil three hours and then to one quart of juice add one pint of pure cider vinegar. Boil half an hour longer; bottle hot and seal up. This catsup will keep for years and not "require shaking before using." A porcelain kettle should be used.

CURRENT JAM.—Take of the quantity of fruit required, one-half, from which squeeze the juice. Add the remainder of the fruit to the juice, and, with an equal weight of sugar, boil twenty minutes.

TO PRESERVE CURRENTS.—To a pound of fruit, add one pound of sugar (cold.) When sufficient juice is extracted to prevent them from burning, put them over the fire, and stew until they are cooked through. Put them away in tumblers, with paper pasted over them.

DRYING UNPAIRED PEACHES.—Wash the peaches thoroughly, until the down is rubbed off. Cut them from the seed, and lay them skin downward on earthen ware or new tin. Heat them in the oven until they are scalded, not browned; then dry in the sun, or by the stove.

DRYING PEACHES.—In drying peaches successfully, so that the flavor may be well preserved, it should be done

rapidly. If delayed or retarded until fermentation or discoloration takes place, both the quality and appearance will be inferior, and they will sell lower in market where the difference between a good and bad article is understood. Artificial drying apparatus, so as to complete the process in a few hours, will therefore be found best. We observed on the grounds of the Indiana State Fair, two different contrivances or inventions for effecting this purpose, consisting of a small portable house not so large as a common bureau, which might be placed in any part of an orchard, and be heated by a small quantity of wood or coal, doing the work rapidly, and excluding insects. One of them was the dry-house of Kuhns, Billings & Mitchell, made by S. K. Rahn of Dayton, Ohio—from \$30 to \$40. The other, Duncan's drying apparatus, made by Waymire, Stevens & Jount, of Dayton, Ohio, and about same price.—*Country Gentleman.*

TO DRY CHERRIES.—Having stoned the desired quantity of good cherries, put a pound and a quarter of fine sugar to every pound; beat and sift over the cherries, and let them stand all night. Take them out of the sugar, and to every pound of sugar put two spoonfulls of water. Boil and skim it well, and then put in the cherries; boil the sugar over them, and next morning strain them, and to every pound of syrup put a half pound more sugar; boil it till it is a little thicker, then put in the cherries, and let them boil gently. The next day strain them, put them in a stove and turn them day till they are dry.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO PRESERVE CHERRIES.—Add to the cherries an equal weight of nice loaf sugar. Melt the sugar with the fruit, taking care not to boil. After the sugar is melted, let them stand in a hot place for three hours; then pour out in soup plates, cover them with a thin cloth, and set in the sun for several days. By preserving this way, the fruit retains its natural flavor and color, and will keep the year round.

TO SEAL PRESERVES.—Beat the white of an egg; take good white paper, (tissue is the best,) cut it the size you require, and dip it in the egg, wetting both sides. Cover your jars or tumblers, carefully pressing down the edges of the paper. When dry, it will be as tight as a drum head.

TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.—Let the stained part of the cloth imbibe a little water, without dipping. Hold the part over a lighted common brimstone match, at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged by burning the match soon causes the spots to disappear.

TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—A Florist, of many years' experience, recommends the following method of preserving bouquets, which, after several trials, we know to be correct. If the rules are strictly followed, the flowers will retain all their freshness and beauty for several weeks:

"When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soap-suds, which nourish the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water; replace the bouquet in the suds and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds needs to be changed every third day."

Young ladies, who receive these evidences of a tender sentiment from their admirers, will take a note of this, and thus, instead of permitting their bouquets to "fade away," in a day or two, preserve them as fresh and pleasing to the eye as they would wish the heart of the giver to be steadfast in his admiration.—*Ed. Germantown Telegraph.*

HOUSE FLIES.—It is said house flies may be effectually destroyed without the use of poison. Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disappear.

USEFUL RECIPES.

"BRUSHING" OR CUTTING.—The malady known among horsemen as "brushing" or cutting, which in full nineteen cases out of twenty, is not a local affection at all, or in any way dependent on the foot—the source of the disease being in the mouth. It is from a horse having a "hard side" he travels obliquely, and so comes to cross his actions and cuts. The first thing to do with a cutter is to examine if the bridle-rein of one side does not chafe the neck, showing that unequal pressure has to be employed. Scores of "cutters" have been cured, without altering the shoe or changing the nailing, simply by handling and making the mouth equal on each side.—*Blackwood, December, 1865.*

CURE FOR SCRATCHES OR GREASE.—A sure cure for scratches, it is said, is to wash the parts affected with soap and water, and when dry, rub on an ointment made by mixing a piece of blue stone, the size of a hazel-nut, pulverized in a tablespoonful of honey, and keep the horses in a few days. Scratches neglected, especially in horses of a foul habit, will run into what is called *grease*, which is a foul discharge from the crease of the heel. When this occurs, take oil of vitrol and touch it with a feather to kill the grease, and afterwards proceed the same as above directed for the scratches. By keeping the horses' feet and legs well cleaned, scratches can generally be avoided altogether. Another cure for scratches, is to rub on an ointment made of burned corn cobs pounded fine and mixed with three times the quantity of hog's lard.

KEEPING HORSES, LEGS AND FEET IN ORDER.—If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbor, I should attribute it to the following circumstances: First, that they are all shod with few nails, so placed in the shoes as to permit the foot to expand every time they move—second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please—third, that they have two hours' daily walking exercise when they are not at work—and fourth, that I have not a head-stall or rack-chain in my stable. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to a good old age.—*Miles on the Horses' Foot.*

ANTS.—Some ten years ago I went to my closet to get a sponge cake, and found it covered with those little pests, the red ant. Not knowing what to do with it, I laid it down on an old black walnut table close by, and in less time than it has taken me to write this, the ants left the cake and table. I immediately took the hint and put walnut shelves in my closets, since which time there has not been an insect seen.

MUSTARD POULTICE.—Into a gill of boiling water stir one tablespoonful of Indian meal, spread the paste thus made upon a cloth, and spread over the paste one teaspoonful of mustard as it is prepared for the table, instead of mustard flour.

SOFT CORNS.—Scrape a piece of common chalk, and put pinch to the soft corn, and bind a linen rag upon it. Repeat the application for a few days, and you will find the corn come off like a shell, and perfectly cured. The cure is simple and efficacious.

How well it is the sun and moon
Are placed so very high,
That no presuming man can reach
To pluck them from the sky.

If it were not so, I do believe
That some reforming ass
Would soon attempt to take them down,
To light the world with gas.

The Racing Stock of Virginia.

Virginia has always been celebrated says the *Field Turf and Farm*, for her fine thoroughbred horses, she having produced some of the most famous racers, as well as some of the greatest intellects of the age. During the war, the Old Dominion suffered severely, her stables being broken up, and her fine horses scattered in every direction. We still find many turfmen in the State, but it will require several years for Virginia to regain what has been lost. Before she can assume the proud position she once occupied in relation to the race course, it will be necessary for her to improve her stock. The elements of her former greatness remain, and the pride of the people will stimulate them to make strong efforts to recall the glory of the past. The remnants of the great stables of other years are sufficient to form a nucleus for building up the stock interests of that section of the country. The progress may be slow, yet it will be certain. When the influence of pride is brought to bear, failure is nearly out of the question. Stables that were broken up and scattered by the war will be re-opened again, as many of the pure bloods will be reclaimed and find their way back to their native heath. One of the wanderers already has returned, and others, we trust, will be permitted to follow in his footsteps. Old Revenue, after several years' absence from the State, has returned to Virginia, and, we notice, is advertised to make the season at the farm of his owner, Hon. John M. Botts, near Brandy Station, in Culpepper County. He is a patrician, for in his veins flows some of the purest and noblest of blood. With such horses as Revenue and Planet in the stud, it will not be many years before the breeders of Virginia again will assert their supremacy upon the turf.

MAIN DESIDERATA TO BE SOUGHT IN THE CHOICE OF MANURES.—On this point Mr. Dymond, in the *Journal of Bath and West of England*, has the following:—"It is now generally known, that each variety of soil demands a particular mode of cropping, and the addition of certain ascertainable proportions of various manuring substances, in order that the intended crop may be supplied artificially with the food not naturally found in the soil, or not given in sufficient abundance by the atmosphere or the rain. Thus, if grass be the object of cultivation, there will be a large and constant demand for nitrogenous or ammonia-producing manures. If heavy grain-crops be desired, we know that besides a good supply of ammonia, the carbon of the straw, and (as some say) its silicious coating must be provided in the selection of our manures, if these ingredients are deficient in the soil. Again, if roots be the subject of culture, phosphates, as contained in bone-dust, superphosphate of lime, &c., should predominate."

WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE?—The *New York Observer* answers this question in few words, but very comprehensively, as follows:—"Under its influence, spring up tasty and convenient dwellings, adorned with shrubs and flowers, and beautiful with-in with the smiles of happy wives, tidy children in the lap of thoughtful age—broad hearts and acts, as well as words of welcome. Progressive agriculture builds barns and puts gutters on them, builds stables for cattle and raises roots to feed them. It grafts wild apple trees by the meadow with pippins or greenings—it sets out new orchards and takes care of the old ones. It drains low lands, cuts down bushes, buys a mow, house-tools and wagons, keeps good fences and practices soiling. It makes hens lay, chickens live, and prevents swine from rooting up meadows. Progressive agriculture keeps on hand plenty of dry fuel and brings in the oven wood for the women. It ploughs deeply, sows plentifully, barrows evenly and prays for the blessing of heaven. Finally, it subscribes for good religious, agricultural and family journals, and pays for them in advance, advocates free schools, and always takes something besides the family to the county fair.

DOUBLE MINDED FARMERS.—One great principle for success in business, is learning a trade well and then sticking to it. It requires a long time to know everything connected with successful business. An acquaintance, a seed dealer, stated that for the first five years, he could not ascertain that he made anything. But he was learning. Before ten years, he was clearing five thousand dollars per year.—Another was doing well in manufacturing ropes. But he was unstable in mind, and although his friends advised him to "*hang to the ropes*," he was not getting rich fast enough, but he meddled with business he had not learned sufficiently, bought a mill, bought grain, and then broke a bank by his large failure. Some farmers come to the conclusion that *cows* are the most profitable; purchase animals, erect buildings, and begin well. But being a new business, they do not succeed as they expected; they might if they would stick to it. The next year they sell their dairy and buy sheep. The price of wool is low that year; and they hear that much money has been made by raising tobacco. Thus they go on, changing from one thing to another, and, never succeed in any. Stick to your business.—*Coleman*.

SCRAPE THE APPLE TREES.—This operation should not be neglected; the improved appearance of the tree will reward the labor, and it is probable that many insect eggs will be destroyed—at least their harboring places will. A drawing-knife is a good implement for this work; use the back of the knife. After scraping apply a wash of strong soap-suds.

A Cheap Manure Spreader.

A correspondent of the *Northern Farmer* sends the following "description of a cheap, but very useful implement for spreading manure with a team:"

Take a 3 inch plank 18 or 20 inches wide and 8 feet long, into which mortice a tongue so that the plank will stand perpendicular on one edge when in use. Bore 8 or 10 two-inch holes along the lower edge of the plank and fill them with strong spreading brush and thoroughly wedged in, put a board across the brush close to the plank for the driver to stand on. Drive cross-wise the rows, and then lengthwise, the heaps are scraped off and the brush will then spread and grind the manure into the ground and pulverize the lumps more perfectly than could well be done by hand. A man and horse team can spread an acre per hour, of any kind of manure. It is also very useful in preparing land for seeding, after it has been harrowed, it crushes the lumps, fills up the dead furrows and leaves the field like a garden bed.

USE OF SALT.—At a recent talk among the farmers at the Little Falls Farmers' Club, New York, as reported in the *Utica Herald*, several members referred to the injurious effect of salting at intervals, as practiced by many dairymen. Salt should always be provided in the yard, where cows could go to it daily. They thus took only what was wanted; but when salted at intervals were apt to take more than needed, which brought on scours, and proved injurious. Again, some animals needed salt every day, and if placed in a position where it could be had, would be found to go to it daily.

WASH YOUR PIGS.—Pigs are not dirty when they have any encouragement to be clean. Ours are washed every week in warm soap and water, and well scrubbed behind the ears and everywhere, to their great ease and comfort. A highly economical remark of my man about this part of his work was, that he scrubbed the pig on washing days, because the soap-suds did just as well for manure after the pig had done with them, "and that," said he, "makes the soap serve three times over."—*Our Farm of Two Acres*.

LONG KEEPING SQUASHES.—A Connecticut correspondent states that in 1864 he raised five Black Spanish squashes from one vine, which took a prize at the fairs. He cut two of them in the same autumn; another in July 1865; another in September, and the fifth one he kept until March 7th, 1866. Who can beat this?

COAL ASHES AROUND APPLE TREES.—It is well to put small quantities of coal ashes or blacksmith's cinders around apple trees, on all porous soils, but not on stiff clays. Coal ashes, composted with black muck, is a good dressing for shrubbery on all light soils.

BALTIMORE MARKETS---June 29.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERRIMAN & Co., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES—Pot \$8.25@88.37; Pearl \$15.25@15.50.
BEESWAY—Western and Southern 38@40 cts.
COFFEE—Ordinary to prime Rio 16@19½ cts. gold; old Java 26 gold.

COTTON—
Upland.
Ordinary.....30 cts.
Good Ordinary.....33 cts.
Low Middling.....35 cts.
Middling.....37 cts.
Good Middling.....40 cts.

FISH—
No. 1 Mackerel.....\$19.50@20.00.
"2.....18.00@18.50.
"3.....14.25@15.00.
Herrings, Shore (split).....5.00@6.00.
"Labrador.....7.00@7.50.
"Halifax (gibbed).....3.50@4.50.
"Magdalen.....3.25@3.50.
"Potomac and Susquehanna.....8.50@9.00.
"North Carolina.....7.50@8.00.
Shad.....00.00@14.00.
Hake (new) 100 lbs.....3.00@3.25.
New scale Herrings 7 box.....70@85.
No. 1.....60@75.
Codfish (new).....4.00@5.00.

FLOUR—
Howard Street and Super and Cut Extra...\$ 9.00 @ \$10.25
" " Shipping Extra.....11.50 @ 12.50
" " High Grades.....13.00 @ 13.50
" " Family.....14.50 @ 15.50

Ohio Super and Cut Extra.....none.
" Shipping Extra.....10.50 @ 11.50
" Retailing Brands.....12.50 @ 13.50
" Family.....12.00 @ 15.50

Northwestern Super.....9.00 @ 9.75
do Extra.....10.50 @ 11.50
City Mills Super.....9.75 @ 10.00
" Shipping Brands Extra.....14.00 @ 14.50

Standard Extra.....11.25 @ 11.50
Baltimore, Welch's & Greenfield Family....17.50 @
" High grade Extra.....15.50 @

Rye Flour, new.....6.00 @ 6.25
Corn Meal—City Mills and Brywine.....5.12½ @ 5.75
GRAIN—Wheat—Small sales of Kentucky and Virginia
old white at \$3.10@3.80; Southern red (old) \$2.50; choice
Pennsylvania red \$2.75; Western spring \$2.15@3.20.—
Corn—Prime white \$1.23; yellow \$1.03@1.04; mixed
\$1.18. Oats—Maryland 69@70 cts.; Western 53@55 cts.

Rye—\$1.20 per bushel.
FERTILIZERS—
No. 1 Peruvian Guano.....\$100 1/2 ton of 2000 lbs.
Soluble Pacific Guano.....65 1/2 ton "
Flour of Bone.....65 1/2 ton "
Turner's Excelsior.....80 1/2 ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....60 1/2 ton "
Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....60 1/2 ton "
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos.....55 1/2 ton "
Rhodes' S. Phos.....57½ 1/2 ton " bags.
Rhodes' do.....55 1/2 ton " bbls.
Phillips' do.....60 1/2 ton "
Mapes' do.....60 1/2 ton "
Bone Dust.....45 1/2 ton "
Horner's Bone Dust.....40 1/2 ton "
Dissolved Bones.....56 1/2 ton "
Plaster.....20 1/2 ton 2240 lbs.
"A A" Mexican Guano.....33 1/2 ton of 2000 lbs.
"A" do.....30 1/2 ton "
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer.....30 1/2 ton "
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels.....68 1/2 ton "
do coarse, in orig. packages.....50 1/2 ton "
Bruce's Fertilizer.....50 1/2 ton "
Berger & Burtz's S. Phos. of Lime.....55 1/2 ton "
Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. 1 lb.—(Carboy \$3.)

HAY AND STRAW—Good to prime baled Timothy
\$30@32. Straw \$18@20.

MILL FEED—Brownstuffs 25@25 cts.; Middlings 40@45
cts.; Extra do. 60@65 cts.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico 65@75 cts.; Cuba Muscovado
50@60 cts.; Cuba clayed 45@50 cts.; English Island 60@75
cts.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine 85@87 cts. per gal-
lon; Common Rosin \$3 per gallon; No. 2 \$3.50@5; No. 1
and pale \$6@9; Tar \$3@5 as to size of barrels.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork \$34@34.25; Bulk Shoulders
15½ cts.; Sides 18½ cts.; Bacon Shoulders 17 cts.; Sides
20 cts.; Hams, plain, 23 cts.; best sugar cured 25@26 cts.;
Lard—City 22 cts.; Western 23 cts.

RICE—Carolina 12@12½ cts.; Rangoon 10 cts.
SALT—Liverpool ground alum \$2.10@2.15; Worthing-
ton fine \$3.25; other brands \$3.10@3.15; Turk's Island 60
cents per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover \$7@7.50; Flax \$3@3.05.
SUGAR—Cuba and English Island common to good re-
fining 10½@11 cts., four months; do. grocery 11½@12½
cts., net; Porto Rico common to good grocery 11½@12½
cts., net; do. prime to choice 13½@14 cts., net; Havana,
No. 12, 13 cts., four months. Stock to day, 9,195 hhd.,
6,524 boxes and 11,476 bags.

TOBACCO—
Maryland—frosted to common.....\$ 2.50@2.40
" sound common.....4.50@6.00
" middling.....6.50@8.50
" good to fine brown.....10.00@15.00
" fancy.....17.00@25.00
" upper country.....3.00@30.00
" ground leaves, new.....3.00@12.00

Ohio—Inferior to good common.....5.00@8.00
" brown and spangled.....9.00@12.50
" good and fine red and spangled.....14.00@17.00
" fine yellow and fancy.....20.00@30.00

WHISKEY—City \$2.25@3.29.
WOOL—Unwashed 36@38 cts.; Tubwashed 54@58 cts.;
Fleece common to one-fourth 45@50 cts.; first do. 50@55
cts.

CATTLE MARKET, June 28th—The market closed dull,
with a declining tendency, and prices range as follows:—
Common, \$7@7.50; fair, \$8@8.50; good, \$9; and a few
extra at a shade better prices.

SHEEP—There has been a good supply on hand during
the week, and prices have declined from 5 to 6 cts. 100
lbs., selling at 5½@6½ cts. for clipped.

HOGS—The supply has been fair and sales were made at
13½@14½ cts., an advance of ½ ct. on last week's rates.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Believing Maryland and Virginia possess every
requisite for becoming the largest Wool-growing re-
gions in the Union, both in soil, climate and prox-
imity to market for Mutton and Wool—and that the
time has come when a change in the system of farm-
ing is inevitable, and that Sheep would be largely
used, if accessible at reasonable prices, I have per-
fected arrangements for supplying farmers in these
States with sheep.

My plan is to select from the leading flocks of the
North such Sheep as I would put upon my own
farm for profit, and bring them here for distribu-
tion, either in Maryland or Virginia, to those
who wish to stock their farms with valuable sheep.

Sheep will be furnished in numbers from one to
one thousand, and at as low prices as will give me
a small profit. They will be kept on hand at my
farm, in moderate numbers—from which samples
can be selected and orders filled at the earliest pos-
sible moment from the North; and if the Sheep do
not suit upon arrival, the purchasers will not be
required to take them.

As I have been connected with Sheep raising for
most of the last forty years, and thoroughly famil-
iar with the Sheep husbandry of the North, I flatter
myself I can be of great service to farmers in estab-
lishing this branch of business.

Rams will be furnished at the proper time in the
fall.

My office in Baltimore is at the "Maryland
Farmer" office, No. 24 S. Calvert street, where I
can be consulted Thursdays, from 10 to 2 P. M.—
Post office address, "T. C. Peters, W. Friendship,
Howard County, Md."

T. C. PETERS.

BALTIMORE, March, 1866.

S. T. --1860--X.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

THE STARS AND STRIPES UPON
THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

By the arrival of the last steamer we have not only the confirmation of the death of Mr. Stephens, the great American traveler, who was murdered in the interior of Africa, but also that of the most heart-rending death of Mr. Wise, the well-known rock painter, who for the last three years has been in the employ of Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., proprietors and originators of the celebrated Plantation Bitters—a tonic which is fast becoming a household necessity all over the world. Mr. Wise had about completed a most successful tour through the Holy Land, the Valley of the Nile, Jerusalem, and a large portion of Egypt, painting upon the rocks in a thousand places of biblical renown and association, in and around Gaza, the city where Samson pulled down the Temple; on the top of the rock of Etam, near the place where Samson slew the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass; upon the lofty and dark mountains of Jabel Ataka, near where Pharaoh and his host was swallowed up in the Red Sea; upon Mount Tabor, overlooking the great plain of Esdraelon, the battle-field of all ages and nations, also upon the range of mountains overlooking the Sea of Galilee; upon the tower in the vicinity of Cana, where our Saviour turned water into wine; upon the lofty mountains of Lebanon, lifting their heads into the regions of perpetual snow and ice; upon the ancient olive trees, on Mount Olivet, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago. The circumstances, as we learn them from an English correspondent of the *London Times*, at Cairo, are somewhat as follows: Mr. Wise had taken up his temporary abode in a small village in close proximity to the pyramids, and had, at great expense and trouble, erected an enormous scaffolding, reaching to the very topmost height of the center pyramid, and had already been employed some two weeks in painting and affixing thereto the cabalistic signs S. T. 1860—X, the meaning of which no human being has yet been able to decipher. He had completed the novel and dangerous undertaking, had put the last finishing touch to the whole, which caused them to shine out in the sunlight, like letters of living gold. This mysterious S. T.—1860—X, could be seen for miles and miles, and when the scaffolding should be taken away the wandering Arab and weary traveler would wonder how they came there, and perhaps imagine that other than human hands had placed them there. His duty to his employers had been fulfilled, and now came what he conceived to be his duty to his bleeding and

war-distracted country. To that end he had erected a flag-staff upon the very peak of the pyramid, which was accomplished by blocks of wood and straps of iron, and announced that at twelve o'clock on such a day he would hoist the American flag on the top of the world-renowned pyramid. The announcement flew like wild-fire, and long before the appointed hour on the twenty-second of February, ten thousand swarthy, ragged, and bare-legged Arabs had assembled, and pitched their tents in the immediate vicinity of the Pyramids. At eleven o'clock Mr. Wise, with the flag wrapped around him, commenced the ascent of the scaffolding, and in half an hour had reached its top; soon after the flag was securely attached to the halyards, and all was ready; with breathless anxiety and the stillness of death, the thousands of up-turned faces watched every move of the daring and patriotic Wise. As the Egyptian bell tolled the hour of twelve the broad stripes and bright stars were given to the breeze, and there, above the peak of the mighty Pyramid, waved the proud banner in all its beauty, majesty, and glory, at sight of which these ten thousand Arabs shouted and yelled as lustily as if they were welcoming back to earth the millions of their race said to be entombed within the Pyramids. But now comes the sad part of our story. Mr. Wise had successfully accomplish all that he had undertaken, and was about to commence his descent, when, oh! horror of horrors! the scaffolding was seen to sway to and fro in mid air, and in less time than I have been relating it, the whole structure came crashing down to earth, and there, in the dizzy height, could be seen this brave man, holding on to a portion of the halyards that he caught hold of when he saw and felt the scaffolding given way.—This scene was changed, as with the waving of a magic wand, the laughter and the shouts subsided into silence—that indescribable murmur that betokens the presence of a multitude. It was utterly impossible for human power to aid him, and for one whole hour thousands of human beings stood and watched, with, oh! what agony of suspense, a brave man struggling for life—his agonizing calls for help could be distinctly heard, but alas! no help could reach him! At last nature was exhausted, and in a moment more he lay at the base of the Pyramid, a crushed and bleeding mass of flesh and blood.—Still the proud banner waved, and still the S. T.—1860—X shone out with undiminished lustre, but to place them there had cost the life of a brave man. He was buried at the base of the Pyramid, which will ever be a lasting monument to his patriotism and bravery. myly

SHELL LIME.

Lime for Agricultural or Building purposes, for sale by cargo or less quantity at our kilns, Canton, or No. 3 Exchange Place

Agents for LODI CO'SPOUDRETTE; GROUND BONES, warranted pure. MEAT AND. BONE GUANO, from Indianapolis, Ind.

BOWEN & MERCER,
No. 3 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

jj3t

THE BALTIMORE CITY FERTILIZING MANUFACTURING CO.

Having entered into contract with the City of Baltimore for the removal of all Night Soil, Dead Stock, and Refuse Matter, will be prepared, in a short time, to furnish Farmers and Gardeners with superior Fertilizers, at

LOW PRICES.

ALSO,

GROUND BONES,

In quantities to suit.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

JOS. J. STEWART, Prest.

WM. H. KIMBERLY, Treas. 1t

PATENT IMPROVEMENT IN

TWO-HORSE CULTIVATOR

This Cultivator will perform as much work in one day as four Single Shovel Plows—thus the hire of three hands is saved. Going once through finishes a row of corn.

One hand and two horses will accomplish as much as four hands and four horses.

It requires no effort to keep the Plow in the ground, and will work on hill side or in stony ground. There are Guards that keep stones and clods from the corn when small.

When any impediment is in the way, either Plow can be elevated until the impediment is passed.

The Plows can be easily brought together or separated, at the option of the hoer.

CHAS. H. COLE,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Agents, Baltimore. jj

200,000 GRAPE VINES

FOR SALE THIS FALL,

At reasonable prices, all grown in open air, healthy and vigorous, well rooted, and fine canes, and of the best possible quality. We have all the leading varieties at low prices.

50,000 CONCORD LAYERS,
at \$100 per thousand.

100,000 GRAPE CUTTINGS,
CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES and RHUBARB.

Strawberries of all the new and leading varieties. We being the first in this section to offer to the public, "PERRY'S SEEDLING," the very best variety now cultivated, both for size, flavor and productiveness, ripening one week earlier than most of the new varieties. Mr. Perry challenges the world to compete with him or produce its superior. He obtained a special premium at the *Strawberry Show* in New York, last year.

Price, \$3 per doz.; \$20 per 100; \$175 per thousand.

Send for circular.

J. BURKHOLDER & WILSON,
BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS CO.,
Pennsylvania.

jj-3t

COTSWOLD SHEEP FOR SALE.



I have for sale a number of pure bred COTSWOLD EWES, aged from one to four years, which are probably as fine specimens of this celebrated breed of Sheep as can be purchased anywhere in this country. Also, several very superior yearling BUCKS and BUCK LAMBS, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices. Address,

GEORGE JACKSON,
Near Wilmington, Delaware.

jj-3t*

SEEDS! SEEDS! NEW CROP.

RUTA BAGA, RED TOP, and every other variety of Turnip Seed.

MILLET,

HUNGARIAN GRASS,

JAPANESE MILLET,

and BUCKWHEAT,

All warranted Fresh and Genuine. For sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore.

jj-tf

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER.

Situation wanted by a gardener who has thorough knowledge of practical gardening and farming—including the growing of store and greenhouse plants, the laying out and management of graperies and vineyards, manufacturing of wine, raising truck etc. He is also a good orchardist and landscape gardener. Best testimonials given. Please direct to

jj-1t*

GADENER,
Cecilton, Cecil County, Md.

THE
ALBANY COTTON GIN
MANUFACTURING CO.

SAMUEL WOOD, Pres't.

G. D. VAN VLIET, Sec'y and Treas.

CASH CAPITAL, \$100,000.

A. B. FARR, Gen'l Supt. EMERY BROTHERS, Supts. of Manufactory.

OFFICE---No. 49 STATE STREET,
ALBANY, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE DRAWER, 162.

This Company having purchased the stock, machinery and business of the Emery Agricultural Works, and largely increased the capacity and facilities of the same, is prepared to furnish the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, Horse-Powers, Threshing Machines, Portable Wood-Sawing Machines and other new and superior agricultural machinery. These machines are manufactured from the best materials, and in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the personal superintendence of the Messrs. Emery Brothers, (Wm. B. & G. W. Emery) who have long been known as manufacturers of superior agricultural machinery.

Particular attention is called to the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, manufactured exclusively by this company. These celebrated Cotton Gins and Condensers contain many valuable improvements, added to them from time to time, by Emery Brothers, (who were the pioneers in Cotton Gin Manufacturing in Albany.)

Especial pains are taken by the superintendents of these works, assisted by competent workmen, that all the working parts of these Gins are made in the most substantial and thoroughly finished manner possible, and at the same time, combine compactness and strict uniformity in their construction, with simplicity, ease of operation, efficiency and durability.

With the Condenser attachments, these Cotton Gins require but a small space to be operated in, as the cotton is delivered from the condenser in a thick sheet or bat, as fast as it is ginned—and free from the large amount of dust and sand that in the usual process of ginning with ordinary Gins without condensers and cleaning attachments, is discharged with the lint—thus delivering the ginned cotton in the cleanest condition and most convenient manner for handling and baling.

These Gins and Condensers, with the Emery Brothers' Patent or any other good portable horse-power, form in themselves a complete ginning establishment, which can be readily moved from place to place, and operated under any temporary shelter, or even in the open field when desired, or where no gin houses are built.

With the advantages and improvements contained in the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, (and to be found in no other Saw Gins,) they are capable of turning out more and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with same amount of power expended without injury to the staple, than any other Cotton Gins yet introduced.

Cotton Growers, Dealers and others desirous of purchasing, for use or sale, the best Gins in the market, either with or without condensers, will find it for their interest to procure the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness and fidelity, and machines properly packed for shipment to any part of the world. Agents wanted in sections where none are already established. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price lists, furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

Terms Cash, or its Equivalent.

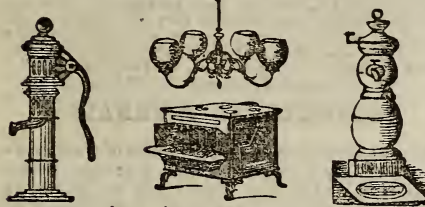
THE FARMERS AND GARDENERS PUMP.

We challenge the world to produce any apparatus for raising and throwing water, equal to
FOSTER'S PATENT, (Improved by E. Mallalieu,)

DOUBLE-ACTING, ANTI-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Which, in its construction, is entirely new and different from any Pump now offered to the public, and is adapted to Cisterns or Wells of any depth. *Every Pump warranted not to freeze.*

Reasons why it is **THE BEST PUMP EVER INVENTED.**



well-pump, but also to the washing of windows, buildings, vehicles, watering gardens and the extinguishing of fires &c.

6th. It will throw 40 gallons of water per minute.

7th. It is manufactured and sold at about one-half the price of the ordinary Force Pumps.

RETAIL PRICE—\$13. They can be seen in operation at our place.

E. MALLALIEU & CO.

No. 62 N. HOWARD STREET, Baltimore, Md.

For sale also by E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore.

We are also prepared to furnish 250 varieties of Pumps of other descriptions—Hydraulic Rams—Garden Engines—Plain and Galvanized Iron Sinks—Bath Boilers—Cooking Ranges—Bath Tubs of every description—Patent Water Closets—Hydrants—Wrought Iron, Cast-Iron, Galvanized Iron, Lead, Wood and Clay Pipe, &c., &c. Plumbing in all its branches—Steam and Gas Fitting. Particular attention paid to country orders. Address,
 Jy-3t Call and witness operation of Pumps. E. MALLALIEU, 62 N. Howard-st., Baltimore, Md.

TIBBITS' PATENT

LABOUR-SAVING CHURN.

This Churn is all that it is recommended to be.

1st. It makes the butter in from three to ten minutes.

2d. It takes the butter milk out cleaner than can be done by hand—in two minutes.

3d. It works in the salt—in two minutes—more uniform than can be done by hand.

4th. It is cleaned in less time and more easily than any other Churn.

5th. It is less liable to get out of order than other Churns, being very simple in its construction.

6th. It will make more butter from a given quantity of cream than any other Churn, soon paying for itself in the extra quantity of butter made.

7th. Its price is within the reach of all, being sold at the price of common Churns which do but half the work.

Dairymen and Farmers must give in to the **LABOR-SAVING CHURN** as the best Churn in market for the above reasons.

The following testimonials as to the efficiency of this Churn, are offered by the following well-known citizens of Maryland, after a personal examination and working of the same:

HAYFIELDS, BALTIMORE Co., June 22, 1866.
 Mr. J. M. KELLOGG—*Dear Sir*—I take great pleasure in stating the result of experiment made yesterday, at my spring-house, with the Churn patented by William Tibbits. Eight quarts of cream were placed in the Churn at twenty minutes past five o'clock—in eight minutes butter came; at twenty minutes before six o'clock, the milk had been drawn off, and the butter washed and salted, ready for printing.
 Very truly, yours,
 JOHN MERRYMAN.

TOWSONTOWN, BALTIMORE Co., June 18, 1866.

We, the undersigned, having seen the operation of the Tibbit Patent Churn, pronounce it the best we have seen. The advantages of said machine are:—it makes butter in shorter time and with less labor, separates the milk from the butter, and works the salt into the butter better than can be done by hand. We also witnessed the working of butter in said churn, which had been standing *one hour*, which proved satisfactory.

LEWIS VOGLE, JOHN STEVENSON, ELIZA M. RAMSAY,
 J. M. WATKINS, J. WESLEY LEE, WM. BUDDERE, FRANCIS POTEE.

County rights not already sold in Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and California, are for sale by
J. M. KELLOGG,

Office, "Maryland Farmer," 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore, Md.

See cut on page 219.

HARRINGTON & MILLS,

SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

140 Baltimore Street,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices,
Picture Frames,

And all descriptions of

Framing and Gilt Work, French and German
Looking-Glass Plates.

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS—a
large stock constantly on hand.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

in great variety.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea
Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle
Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels,
Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Planned, Japan and common TIN WARE, in all its
varieties.

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets,
Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all
descriptions.

Waiters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varieties.
Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table
Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c.
Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Refrigerators of the Dr. Kane and Waterman's Pat-
ent. fect

"Staunton Spectator,"

STAUNTON, VA.

To Merchants, Manufacturers and Business
Men Generally.

The "SPECTATOR," published in Staunton, Va., is the
best advertising medium in the interior of the State. It is
published in one of the largest towns in the interior, situat-
ed in the center of the State, with Railroads and good
Turnpikes radiating in all directions, which makes it the
focus of trade for all the surrounding counties, and the lo-
cality to which their citizens look for the news.

It was the first paper that was established here nearly a
century ago, and is now in the 42nd year of its existence
under its present title—"Staunton Spectator." It has al-
ways been well sustained by the most substantial portion
of the people.

It has the largest list of PAYING subscribers of any
paper in the interior of Virginia.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Tradesmen and others, who
wish to call the attention of the people of Virginia to their
business would promote their interest by adopting the
"Spectator" as their medium of communication.

A copy of the paper sent when requested.
Advertisers who desire the paper to be sent as long
as the advertisement is ordered to be published, will please
say so when the advertisement is ordered.

Address, "STAUNTON SPECTATOR,"
Staunton, Va.

KANSAS FARMER.

A LIVE WESTERN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

If you wish to know about the soil, climate and other
characteristics of Kansas, its adaptation to Stock raising,
Sheep Husbandry, &c., &c., just send for the "Kansas Far-
mer." Terms—ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance.

Address, JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

Mr. De Bow estimates that the cultivation of 1,250
acres of land in the South—1,000 in cotton and 250
in corn—will cost \$74,000, allowing for 100 hands
at \$10 a month; while the total income would be
\$159,000, leaving a net profit of \$84,400.

"The Practical Entomologist."

The only Paper of its kind in the World.

Is published monthly by the ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA, for the dissemination of valuable in-
formation among the Farmers, Agriculturists and Horticultu-
rists, regarding Noxious Insects, and suggesting remedies
for their destruction.

TERMS.—50 cents per annum, in advance.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

N. B.—The original design of the publishers was to dis-
tribute copies gratuitously to all who would remit 12 cents
to pre-pay one year's postage, but the demand for copies,
under such terms, has been so great, that the receipts from
advertisement, &c., have not been sufficient to cover the
cost of publication; consequently, they are obliged to an-
nounce that all subscribers HEREAFTER must remit 50 CENTS
for one year's subscription, commencing with the first of the
volume Address "PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGIST."

No. 518 South Thirteenth St., Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

We acknowledge the regular receipt of the follow-
ing Agricultural Magazines and Journals, which
can be examined by our friends and the public at
all times by calling at our Rooms, 24 S. Calvert st.

The American Agriculturist, New York.

Country Gentleman, Albany, New York.

Wisconsin Farmer, Madison, Wis.

Genesee Farmer, Rochester, New York.

Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Missouri.

Rural New Yorker, Rochester, New York.

The Western Rural, Detroit, Michigan.

Rural American, Clinton, New York.

Maine Farmer, Augusta, Maine.

California Farmer, San Francisco, California.

Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, California.

California Rural Home Journal, San Francisco, Cal.

Germantown Telegraph, Germantown, Pa.

Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Gardener's Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Horticulturist, New York.

The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Illinois.

The Sargo Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rural Advertiser, Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Artisan, New York.

The Kansas Farmer, Lawrence, Kansas.

Southern Cultivator, Athens, Georgia.

Utica Weekly Herald, Utica, New York.

OUR RURAL EXCHANGES.

Baltimore County Union—Towsontown—Longnecker & Co
Maryland Journal—Towsontown—Wm. H. Ku
Egis and Intelligencer—Bel-air—A. W. Bateman
Valley Register—Middletown—G. C. Rhoderick
Hagerstown Mail—Hagerstown—Daniel Deckert
The Republican Citizen—Frederick—John W. Baughman
Howard County Record—Ellicott's Mills—Is. Wolfberger
Maryland Republican—Annapolis—Colton & Rieley
The Annapolis Gazette—Annapolis—Richard P. Bayly
Civilian and Telegraph—Cumberland—W. H. Lowdemilk
The Alleganhamian—Cumberland
Montgomery County Sentinel—Rockville—M. Fields
Marlborough Gazette—Upper Marlboro—Geo. W. Wilson
The Prince Georgian—Upper Marlboro—M. J. Slayman
& Co.

Port Tobacco Times—Port Tobacco—E. Wells.

St. Mary's Gazette—Leonardtown—James S. Downs.

Cecil Democrat—Elkton.

Cecil Whig—Elkton.

Chestertown Transcript—Chestertown—E. F. Perkins.

Kent News—Chestertown—Plummer & Usilton.

Crumpton Gazette—Crumpton—Herrick & Sheppard.

The Phoenix—Princess Anne—E. H. Holbrook.

Somerset Herald—Princess Anne.

The Observer—Centreville.

Maryland Citizen—Centreville—John T. Hand.

Cambridge Herald—Cambridge.

Cambridge Intelligencer—Cambridge—H. W. Straughn.

Easton Star—Easton—Robson.

Easton Gazette—Easton—Wm. H. Council.

Easton Journal—Easton—Arthur Brown.

Worcester Shield—Snow Hill, Worcester County—B. Eve-
rett Smith.

The New Era—Salisbury, Md.—John N. Wright.

GARDEN PLOW.



The Garden Plow represented by above cut for most purposes will serve as a substitute for the hoe. One man with its aid is enabled to do as much work as a dozen men can do with hoes. It is light, strong and easily used.

Price, \$6.

GEO. PAGE & CO.

No. 5 Schröder Street, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Horse Powers, Grist Mills, &c. jutf

TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of **PLOWS**. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality.

From 100 to 200 Tons of **PLOW CASTINGS** always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

TURNIP SEEDS.

WE DESIRE TO REMIND

DEALERS IN SEEDS

Of the near approach of the season for sowing Turnip and Ruta Baga. We shall be able to offer a large supply of all the approved varieties, and let it be observed,

EVERY GRAIN THE PRODUCT OF BLOOMSDALE,

We have not in store, and shall not have an ounce of imported seed.

OUR TURNIP SEED CIRCULAR

With particulars of interest to those who deal in

SEEDS,

Issued May 25th, will be mailed to all dealers who apply.

Planters, Farmers and Private Families Generally,

Are invited to supply themselves at the stores of our wholesale customers. When their residence is remote from such, supplies may be had by Mail or Express.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

Nos. 21 and 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN BALTIMORE.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
199, 201 and 203 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,

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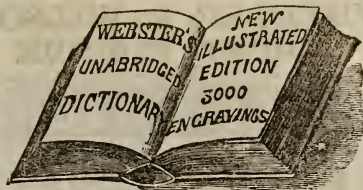
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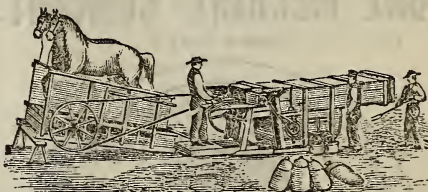
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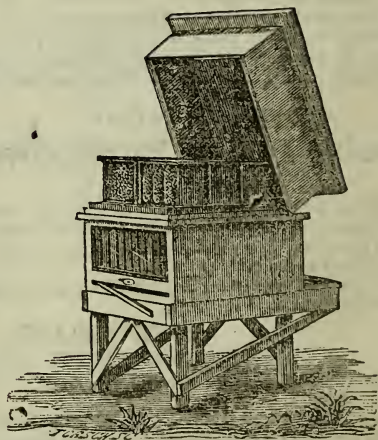
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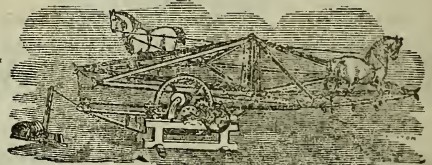
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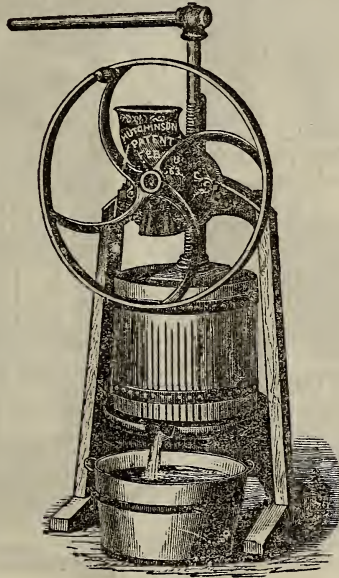
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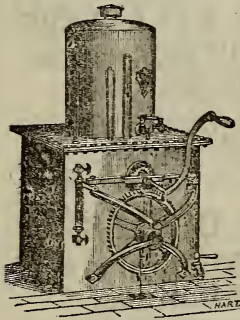
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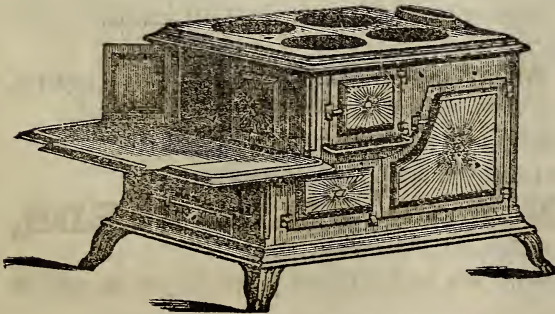
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Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which
there are none better—*PLOWS*, Plow Castings, Harrows, and
Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Re-
volving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of
Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds,
Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultu-
ral Boilers, &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers.**
Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal,
Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

■ JOHN MERRYMAN & CO. FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' AGENCY,



67 W. FAYETTE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For the Sale of **PERUVIAN GUANO, GROUND BONES,**
and all manufactured Fertilizers of known value.

We select and purchase at manufacturer's prices the most improved Agricultural Implements, including

**Threshers, Horse Powers, Plows, Reapers and Mowers,
Grain Drills, Grain Fans,
Harrows, Corn Shellers, Plow Castings, &c.**

Hereford, Devon, Alderney, Ayrshire and Grade Cattle—Milch Cows—Horses, Mules, Sheep, Swine, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas. Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

JOHN MERRYMAN,

Formerly Prest. Md. State Agricultural Society.

B. H. WARING,

Formerly of "American Farmer" and "Rural Register" Agencies.

FOR SALE.



25

EWES AND LAMBS—HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

Also, a Shropshire Buck, out of imported Buck and Ewe.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.

Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

100 TONS

PURE GROUND BONES,

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE, BY

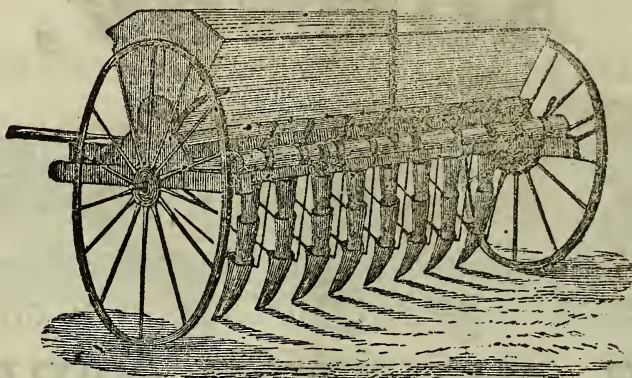
JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,

Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

Greatly improved for the coming season, yet greatly
Reduced in Price.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S

WORLD RENOWNED PREMIUM



IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,

With the Improved Guano Attachment & Grass Seed Sower.

It will sow **Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, &c.**, in any given quantity, from 4 to 16 pecks to the acre.

It will sow **Guano** and other Fertilizers, the desired quantity being regulated with perfect accuracy.

It will sow **Corn or Beans in Drills**, by simply shutting off the feed to as many tubes as you like.

It also sows **Grass and Clover Seed**.

Thus you have in the Bickford & Huffman Drill a machine to sow any of your grain with greater regularity, guano and other fertilizers more perfectly and economically, and grass and clover seed broadcast behind the Drill, after the work of sowing and manuring is performed, more evenly than can be done by hand, and all with one man and team—and it is made a perfect broadcasting machine for either guano or grain, or both, by simply removing the tubes.

PRICES—Delivered on Boats or Cars in Baltimore.

7 Tube Grain Drill, with Guano Attachment,	- - - - -	\$120 00
8 " " "	- - - - -	125 00
9 " " "	- - - - -	130 00
Grass Seed Attachment,	- - - - -	10 00

A full supply of Repairing parts always on hand and Repairing promptly and efficiently executed.

W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,

59½ SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

Between Pratt and Lombard Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

DORSEY'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER, (THE GENUINE ARTICLE.)

THE OHIO BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,

THE OHIO BUCKEYE JUNIOR MOWER,

The "Rockaway" Wheel Horse Rake,

(THE SIMPLEST AND EASIEST MANAGED.)

Grain Cradles, Revolving Horse Rakes, Scythes,
Sneaths, Hand Rakes, Forks, &c., &c.

The above celebrated machines, together with a full assortment of
Harvesting Tools, for sale by

RICHARD CROMWELL,

je-3t Nos. 46 and 48 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

COLLINS & CO'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS! SMITH'S PATENT.

In offering our Cast Steel Plows to farmers we wish to call attention to their advantages :

1st. It is the only Plow yet produced which will invariably scour in any soil.

2d. It is now a well established fact that it will *last from three to six times longer than any other Steel Plow.*

3d. It can easily be demonstrated that *it draws lighter than any other Plow cutting the same width and depth of furrow.*

4th. It will plow in the most perfect manner at any desired depth between three and twelve inches, which is a third larger range than is possessed by most other Plows, while in difficult soils none other can be run deeper than six or eight inches.

5th. The same Plow works perfectly not only in stubble and corn ground, but in timothy and clover sod.

6th. In every part it is made of the best material, and no pains are spared to produce a uniformly good and merchantable article.

It is no longer an experiment, having been fairly before the public five years, fully sustaining all and even more than has been claimed for it. Thousands of practical farmers testify to its advantages, and pronounce it cheaper than any other in the market.

7th. A superior quality of steel, by a peculiar and difficult process, is cast in molds into the exact shape desired for the moldboards, shares and land sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The parts are then highly tempered ground and polished. Their extreme hardness and smoothness, added to their admirable form give them great durability and lightness of draft, and enables them to scour in soil where no other Plow will.

R. CROMWELL, Sole Agent,

je-3t 46 and 48 LIGHT STREET, Baltimore, Md.

BERGER & BURTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
Super Phosphate of Lime,
and BERGER & BURTZ'S
AMMONIATED
Super Phosphate of Lime.

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF Dr. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 108 Arch St. }
Philadelphia, April 10th, 1866.

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. Geo. M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. Berger & Burtz's Artificial Manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in their fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of fertilizers, that their "Excelsior" and "Ammoniated" Super Phosphate of Lime, are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the best fertilizers now in the market.

F. A. GENTH.

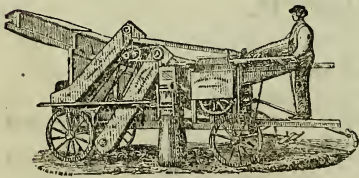
We claim not only immediate and energetic action upon the crop directly manured, but for several years the good effects will be seen on the grass and other after crops.

R. I. RUTH & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

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Pitts ^O _H Buffalo Threshing Machine

Is Unquestionably the BEST, and Takes the Lead.




It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power,

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher. For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can compare with this.  Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand.

We are also prepared to furnish all descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery—some of which we name, as follows:

Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower, with all the latest Improvements, for the harvest of 1866. It is a perfect machine—Light Draft—Folding Bar—Two Wheels—warranted to cut in any Grass or Grain, wet or dry—Steel Finger Bar—Steel Cutter Bar—Steel Faced Guards—in short, one of the most successful machines ever introduced. Also, **Hubbard's Self-Raking Reaper**, exclusively for cutting grain. From 5 to 6 feet cut.

Linton's Iron Geared Machines, with Thrashers and Straw Carriers.

Linton's Corn Meal and Chopping Mill—Indispensable to the farmer.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

Trimmer's Smut Machines—has given the greatest satisfaction: together with a large assortment of *Plows and Plow Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Wheel Horse Rakes, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills*—in short, everything required by the farmer, all of which we offer on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

LINTON & LAMOTT,

ap-6t

151 N. High St., Baltimore, Md.—and Winchester, Va.

SOUTHERN AGENTS, E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

SOUTHERN AGENTS,

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

GRANT FAN MILL AND CRADLE CO.,

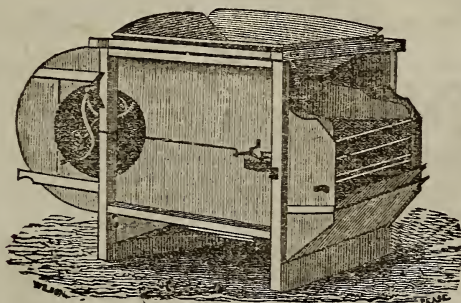
Successors to I. T. GRANT & CO.,

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN & RICE FANS,

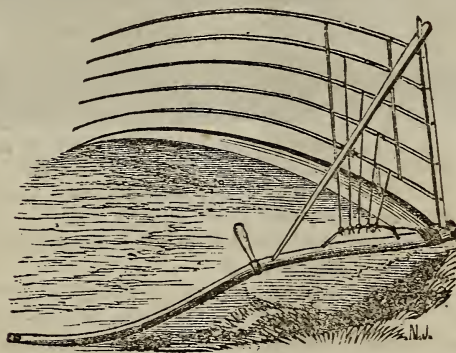
BRYAN GRANT GRAIN FANS,

COFFEE CLEANER, THERMOMETER CHURNS,



IMPROVED SOUTHERN GRAIN CRADLES,

With D. H. VIAL'S Patent Adjustable Double-Acting Brace Wedge—all made of the best material and by experienced workmen, and have taken over 100 best Premiums in the United States.



Address,

GRANT FAN MILL & CRADLE CO.

JUNCTION, RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

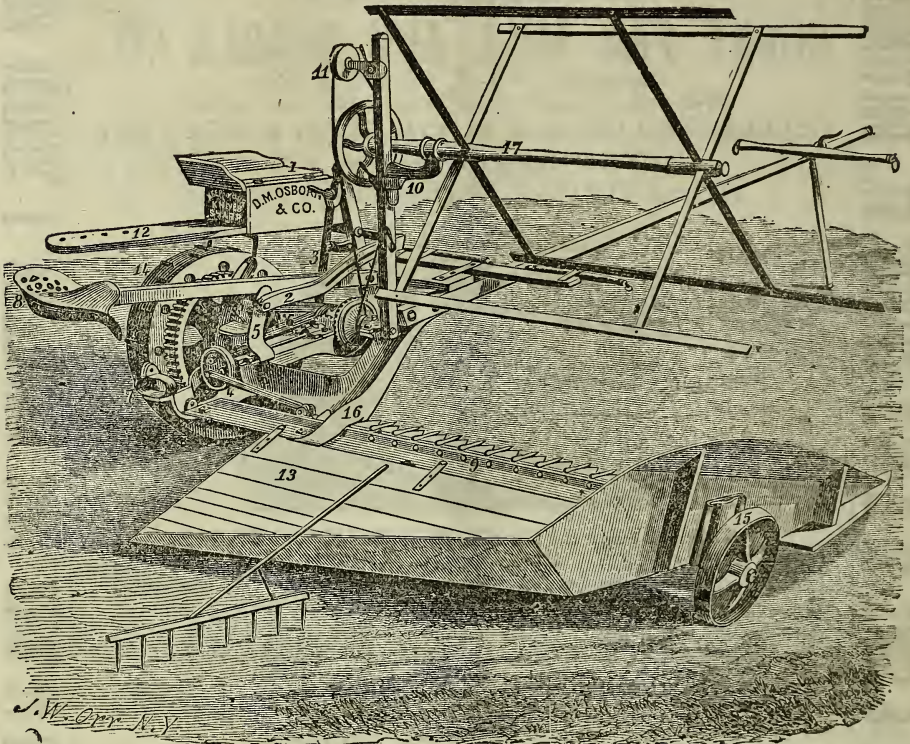
OR

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Who are the EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the of sale our goods in BALTIMORE and the SOUTHERN STATES. Our goods will be sold by our Agents, Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, in Baltimore at our regular wholesale factory prices, and we advise our southern customers to send their orders early to our Baltimore Agents, in order that they may secure a full supply, as it is evident from orders already received that the demand will exceed the supply during the coming season.

SOUTHERN AGENTS, E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

KIRBY'S Combined Reaper and Mower! FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A HAND-RAKING REAPER.

The cut above represents KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER set up as a Hand Raking Reaper—this is a light Draft machine, two horses only required—it is made mostly of IRON and STEEL—the Side Draft usually found in other machines is completely obviated in this, by the manner in which the Pole is attached; in other words, it is perfectly balanced, with perfect “Centre Draft.”

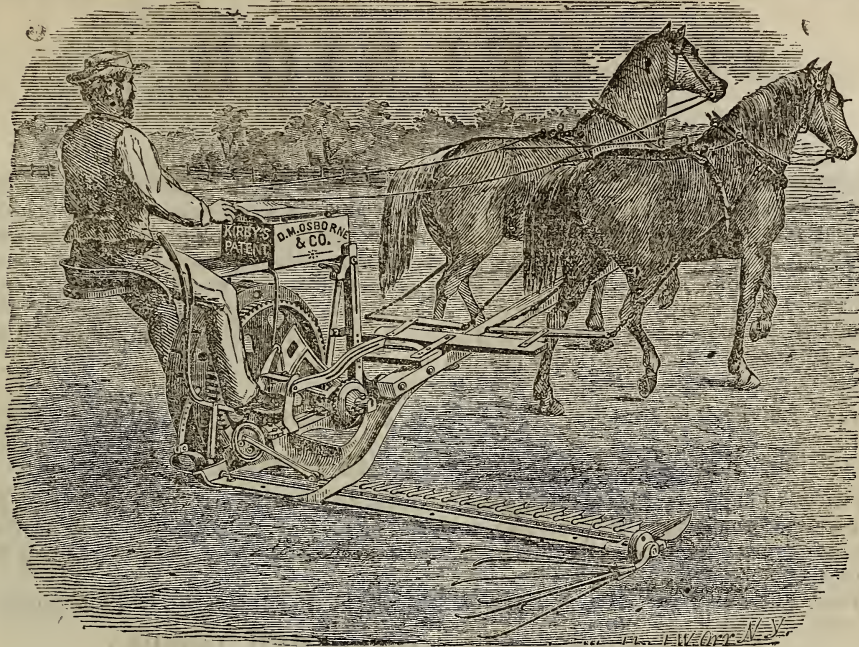
This machine is *Simple* in its management, very *Durable*, *Strong* and *Reliable*, with ability to work on either rough or smooth ground; the FLEXIBILITY of the Finger Bar is perfect, with steel-faced Guards. Reaps 5 feet, 4 inches, and can be set to reap from 2 to 16 inches high. It reaps RICE as well it does wheat. (All required to convert this machine into a MOWER is to take off the Platform and Reel, which can be done in a very few minutes in the field.) It has a suspended Reel, always used in Reaping, and is used in *Mowing* also on this Machine. This machine had quite a reputation in the Southern States before the war, and maintained it in Maryland during the same.

In the West, Northwest, East and in Maryland, there are now over 40,000 of these combined machines at work giving entire satisfaction. The SELF-RAKING attachment on this Machine has given good satisfaction; it is easily attached and detached, and does not destroy the *Hand Rake*, as most other Self-Rakes do. A Descriptive Book will be mailed to any address. Price \$160, for Combined Machine—Self Rake, \$35. This is as low as any other makers single Mower.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers.
E. G. EDWARDS, General Agent for Southern States,
29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A MOWER.

The above cut is a representation of KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER set up as a Mower. The Platform, in this case, is taken off, as is also the Reel, (in Timothy or other high grass it is important to have it on, and then it is left on.) Now the Finger Bar is stripped of the Platform, and a lifter Rod with LIFTER WHEEL, and a lifter lever is attached, by which the driver raises the outer end of Finger Bar, and with his own weight a little thrown backwards, raises the inner end, thus carrying the machine over obstructions; and when over, lets it down; the end of Finger Bar shows the Revolving Track Clearer, which clears the Grass away for the main Driving Wheel. It mows about 5 feet, and can be set to mow from 2 to 16 inches high. When rigged up for mowing, the flexibility of the Finger Bar is perfect; then the main Driving Wheel, and the Main Frame and Finger Bar are perfectly independent of each other. This renders the machine capable of working on rough ground with as much ease as it does on smooth ground. The Pole is attached on this machine so as to completely balance the machine, drawing from the "Centre Draft," thus preventing the Side Draft, so objectionable in other machines. It is a light draft two-horse machine, made mostly of IRON and STEEL—has malleable Iron Guards with steel base, or face. This machine is converted into a Reaper by bolting on Platform and Reel, which is done in a few moments.

The Kirby Combined Machine, either as a Mower or Reaper, is a plain, practical machine, perfectly devoid of all "fancy fixings" and "clap-trap arrangements" found upon many other machines, which have no useful value in them amongst practical farmers.

We ask the farmer to give the Kirby Combined Mower and Reaper a trial in 1866.—Thousands are now giving good satisfaction all over the country. We will mail a Descriptive Book to any address. Parts for Repairs always on hand.

Price for Combined, \$160.

N. B.—We have the "KIRBY CLIPPER," a single Mower, weighing only 400 lbs., which is the Lightest, Cheapest and Best single Mower in the world. Price \$120.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers,
E. G. EDWARDS, General Agt. for Southern States,

29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

“EXCELSIOR.”

Containing } *AMMONIA*, 6 per cent.
 } *PHOSPHATE OF LIME*, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano* and *Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to Agriculturists, combining all the stimulating properties of the Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with EXCELSIOR, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Price—\$80 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent. of Ammonia*, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on Wheat and Corn, has proved its superiority to all Super Phosphates in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES,)

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

“A A” MEXICAN GUANO.

“A” MEXICAN GUANO.

“B” do do

“C” do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid and No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Containing nearly 3 per cent, of Ammonia. Unequalled for the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in fine dry powder for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's “EXCELSIOR” is superior to Peruvian Guano pound for pound in the growth of Cotton and Tobacco. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The Cotton Planters of Georgia and the Tobacco Planters of Maryland use “*Excelsior*” exclusively, Price—\$80 per Ton.

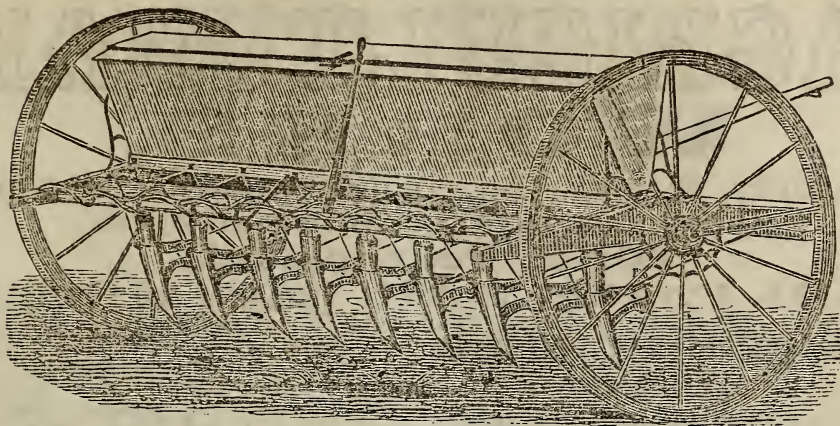
Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE WAGONER GRAIN DRILL.



Willoughby's Patent Gum Roller Feeders, in connection with Wagoner's Patent Arrangement for the Distribution of Fertilizers, Is acknowledged, by both practical and scientific farmers, to be one of the most reliable and useful Seeders, for the sowing of all kinds of Grain, including Oats and Fertilizers, known to this community. And, as evidence of the truthfulness of the foregoing assertions, we challenge competition, in any way desired, with any other kind of Drill in this community.

PRICES:—Plain Drill, \$85; Drill with Guano Attachment, \$125; Grass Seed Sower to either of the above, \$8; Gum Springs, \$15.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

je-tf

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Sole Agents in Baltimore, Md.

THE GREAT BONE FERTILIZER For SOUTHERN LANDS. BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE!

Containing } 53 per cent. of PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 } 4.05 do AMMONIA.

It should be borne in mind that the *Phosphate of Lime* in this article, being obtained exclusively from *Raw Bones* and a true *Bird Guano*, there is no portion of it inoperative as in the case of Super Phosphates made from Mineral Guanos, but being entirely soluble in the soil continues to impart its fertilizing qualities to the crops for years.

It is guaranteed to be more beneficial to the soil than *Peruvian Guano*, for while it has sufficient *Ammonia* to push forward the crop it has no excess of it, as *Peruvian Guano* has, and therefore does not over-stimulate the land, but continues to impart its fertilizing qualities for years.

The remarkable success which has attended its use in Maryland and parts of Virginia, is a sufficient guarantee to induce those who have not tried it, to do so.

My price in Baltimore is uniform with the manufacturer's factory prices—and it can be obtained at the same price, adding cost of transportation from Baltimore, from dealers throughout the Southern States.

GEORGE DUGDALE,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

105 SMITH'S WHARF, Baltimore, Md.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,
YORK, Pennsylvania.
A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "*AMERICAN CLIPPER*," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.—Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.—Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use*. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

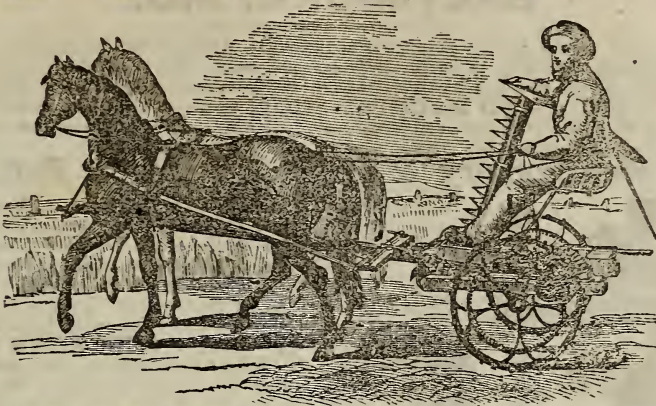
One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.—For further particulars please send for Circular.

felxy

Address

A. B. FARQUHAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.

THE UNION MOWER.



E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Have completed their arrangements for the EXCLUSIVE Sale of the Union Mower in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

This is beyond all question the most desirable Mower now in use, not one having failed last season among the great quantity sold. Price \$120 for the 4 foot machine, and \$130 for the 4½ foot machine. It is probable that the price will be advanced, but our price will at all times be as low as any good machine in the market, and machines warranted to be the best.

There has been much competition between the different inventors and manufacturers, in striving to produce the most perfect machine. It is believed that each have gained some good points, and that the god of Genius has somewhat equally divided his favors. It appears to be the labor of each successful manufacturer to convince the farmer that his arrangement, his gearing, guard and knives, or whatever his alleged improvement may consist of, makes his machine superior to all others. It requires no argument to convince the farmer that a machine combining, as the Union Mower does, *all* of the important and valuable features of the various machines, is *the* machine for practical use.

The following Testimonials as to the efficiency of this Mower are from gentlemen well known in Maryland and Virginia.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. In reply to your inquiry regarding the merits of the Union Mower I purchased of you last summer, have to say, that it was used on my farm and several others in the neighborhood, and I have never seen its equal. It is of lighter draft than any other machine, makes clean and speedy work, and kept in good order all through harvest. When I received the Mower your clerk wrote me it could beat the world. I have not traveled quite over the world, but as far as I have traveled I have never met its rival.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY BUSSARD.

STAUNTON, VA., February 23d, 1866.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons—I purchased of you, a "Union Mower," last season, and upon trial find it superior to any mower I have ever used before.

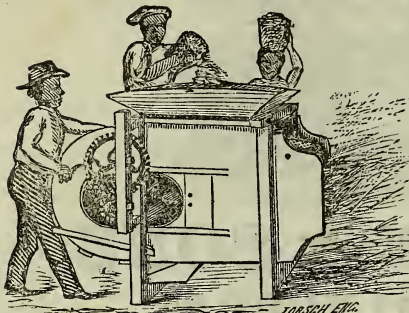
Yours, respectfully,

M. G. HARMAN.

CANTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS. BALTIMORE, MD.

The undersigned would inform Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that the above Works are now in full operation. Valuable improvements have lately been added to this extensive establishment, the Machinery of which is all in complete working order, propelled by a forty-horse engine with a large **FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP**, where we do all our own Casting and Fitting up, enabling us to supply Farmers and Dealers with all the best Farming Implements at reasonable prices. At the above Works will be manufactured

J. Montgomery & Bro's Rockaway Fan,



Which has taken 110 Premiums, 7 Silver Medals, and needs no recommendation. Also, the **Virginia Farm Mill** with French Burs, run by horse power, and all the best **PLOWS** now in use. Also, *Cultivators, Harrows, Iron Geared Threshers, the Pelton Triple Geared Horse Power*, with all the necessary Castings for repairing the above. We would call the particular attention of Farmers and Dealers to our **SOUTHERN GIANT CIDER MILL**, which is one of the most durable and complete Mills ever invented—we have the exclusive right for all the Southern States. Parties having Implements and Machines of any description needing **REPAIRS**, will send them in as early as possible, so as to avoid the pressure usual in the Repairing Department at this season of the year.

Je-3 All orders promptly attended to.

Office and Wareroom—No. 5 Hollingsworth St. between Calvert and Light, near Pratt St.—also Entrance No. 37 Grant St.

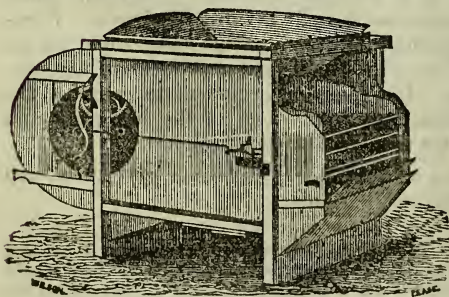
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MONTGOMERY, SLADE & CO.

C. H. PIERCE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED

BEVELED EXCELSIOR FANNING MILLS.



TWO SIZES—No. 1, \$38 : No. 2, \$35.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Farmer to our **EXCELSIOR FANNING MILL**, which truly deserves its name, "Excelsior." It is the best and cheapest, all things considered, ever presented to the public. We can with confidence say that a better finished or working, a more durable, neat, handsome Mill, is not made in the Union. Where known, it has established an enviable reputation, and is sure to become a great favorite with the Farmer.

It turns easily, chaffs and screens rapidly and thoroughly all kinds of Grain, Grass Seed, Coffee and Rice.

Liberal discount to the Trade. All we ask of dealers is to order Sample Mills.

C. H. PIERCE,

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Agents, 22 and 24 S. Calvert street,
Baltimore, Md.

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IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills, unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent upon the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.


2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

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HARVEST TOOLS FOR 1866.

200 DOZ. HAND RAKES,
150 DOZ. GRAIN CRADLES,
200 DOZ. GRASS SCYTHES,
100 DOZ. SCYTHE SNEATHS,
50 GROSS SCYTHE STONES,
150 DOZ. HAY AND MANURE FORKS,
100 DOZ. SHOVELS,
50 DOZ. GRASS HOOKS,

And every description of Harvest Tools, all of which will be sold at
the *very lowest market price.*

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE WHEEL HORSE RAKE



With all the latest improvements and of superior quality will be found
at

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

PRICE \$40.

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FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.—When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menes. Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.—Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of *Ague and Fever*, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

INSPECTION REPORTS OF PACIFIC GUANO.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

Attention is invited to the annexed reports of inspection analysis of six cargoes of PACIFIC GUANO (embracing last arrivals,) consigned to this Agency and discharged at our wharf.

The samples were taken from *commercial packages as discharged*, by the chemists, and hence represent the Guano as actually *brought into market*.

The importance of this branch of trade to the agriculture of the country demands that it should be placed on a basis above *adventurous enterprise*. To promote this object, consumers should require regular inspection analysis, by competent and responsible chemists, who are known to the public; the samples to be taken from *trade packages* by the same, and duly certified. Until manufacturers and agents are required by public sentiment to do this, both the legitimate trade and consumers are exposed to imposition. Incidental analysis of samples handed to chemists, and the result published, amount to but little. That analysis only is valuable to the public which represents actual cargoes in *packages for market*.

With a view to place the trade on a basis commensurate with its public importance, the PACIFIC

GUANO COMPANY, at heavy expense, instruct us, to have every cargo of their Guano duly inspected upon arrival. The results of late arrivals are here-with given, with names of vessels, and Chemists by whom the inspection was made.

Intelligent merchants, farmers and planters, will at once perceive the superior value of this Guano.

The elements here given are those which alone constitute the value of all Guano and other fertilizers.

Having no data from which to make comparison, we can only assert from a general knowledge of the composition of most articles offered in our markets and from a knowledge of the source and cost of raw material, that there are none with which we are acquainted that can compare in value with *Soluble Pacific Guano*; and although it commands a higher price, it is cheaper by 20 to 30 per cent.; in evidence of which we recommend 20 per cent. less by weight to be used per acre than of any fertilizer sold at less or the same price per ton, and no more per acre than those selling at 20 to 40 per cent. more per ton, not excepting *Peruvian Guano*.

Inspection analysis of six cargoes of Soluble Pacific Guano, made for JOHN S. REESE & CO.

Names of Cargoes.	Per-cent. Animal matter.	Per-cent. Ammonia yielded.	Per-cent. of Bone Phosphate Soluble.	Per-cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime.	By whom inspected.
Sch. Lacon.....	41.24	3.40	17.07	24.32	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Paladium.....	39.71	3.65	15.76	24.71	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Fly-away.....	35.11	3.52	12.90	28.40	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Ira Laffrenier.....	37.83	3.41	15.10	24.51	Dr. Piggot.
Sch. Clara W. Elwell.....	40.55	3.63	15.19	28.75	Dr. Piggot.
Sch. Mary E. Amsden.....	38.94	3.21	14.79	28.08	Dr. Piggot.
Average of Six Cargoes,	38.90	3.47	15.13	26.46	

The original manuscript of above may be seen at our office

Baltimore, 1866.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

NOTE.—Pacific Guano weighs 65 lbs. per bushel, which is 15 to 20 per cent. less than the Super Phosphates of Lime, hence in its application farmers must not estimate quantity by *bulk*, but by weight, else they will apply less per acre than is intended.

J. S. R. & CO.

FLOUR OF BONE.

We will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is *unsteamed, unburnt bone*, reduced to the fineness of *Flour*.

100 lbs. contains 33 lbs. of *animal matter*, and yields $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. *actual ammonia*, which is all that pertains to *raw bone*.

Bones subjected to *steam pressure* lose a large part of their *animal matter*, and hence their value is *greatly impaired*. When steamed, they can be made tolerably fine by ordinary means. They may be detected by their peculiar white appearance and the absence of *odor*. *Bone Flour* burns with a quick blaze when thrown on a fire; not so with *steamed bone*. These are important facts for farmers.

100 lbs. Flour of Bone contains the value of 150

lbs. of *acid dissolved bone*, or super Phosphate, because *one-third* of properly dissolved bone is acid and water. *Flour of Bone* is as quick and active as Super Phosphate or dissolved bone, and is consequently worth at least 25 per ct. more per ton.—We recommend 250 lbs. per acre, where 300 lbs. *Super Phosphate* or dissolved bones would be applied. The manufacturers are the patentees of the only known machinery by which raw bone can be reduced to the fineness of flour.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

General Agents for Maryland, Delaware and the Southern States,

No. 71 South Street, Baltimore.

July